"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; strong northeast winds; Tuesday fair.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,800. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

10,000 WILL JOIN TODAY IN URGING MAYOR TO RUN

Men of All Parties and All Industries to Unite in City Hall Demonstration.

TAMMANY THE COMMON FOE

"We Can Elect Mitchel," Says Emory R. Buckner, Fusion's Campaign Manager.

BENNETT IN FIGHT TO FINISH

Declares His Americanism and Adds That It's No Reason for Voting For or Against Him.

On the steps of City Hall at noon today Mayor Mitchel will be asked to accept an independent nomination for reelection at the hands of prominent Republicans and independent Democrats. It is expected that fully 10,000 persons, many representing the various industries of the city, will be present to demonstrate to the Mayor that there is a popular demand that he run on an independent ticket against Judge John V. Hylan, the Tammany candidate, and William M. Bennett, who defeated the Mayor in the Republican primaries, according to the new count of the ballots.

It is thought that the Mayor will be sufficiently impressed by the demonstration to admit that there is a real demand for his nomination, and that he will then announce that he will enter the race independently. The Mayor has said that he will run independently only if there is a popular demand that he do so. Working on the theory that the Mayor will enter the race, the Fusion Committee of 1917, which nominated him and a full city, borough, and county ticket, has begun to organize in every section of the city. At least fifty headquarters and many lesser organizations will be established in every borough. Beginning tomorrow night the Fusion Committee will open its campaign with a vim. There will be a meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn and another at Cooper Union. The City Democracy, which has already put the Mayor in the field under the emblem of the rooster, will have charge of the latter meeting.

The speakers at the City Hall Park mass meeting will be Charles E. Hughes, Henry Morgenthau, Alton B. Parker, Oscar S. Straus, George B. McGuire, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor, and Alfred E. Marling. These men will urge upon the Mayor the necessity of his running for re-election in order to keep the control of the city government out of the clutches of Tammany Hall. Eugene H. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside and introduce the Mayor. It was said yesterday by those having the meeting arrangements in charge that the affair would be on a much larger scale than the meeting four years ago, when Mayor Gaynor was tendered a "popular nomination" at the same place after Charles F. Murphy, Leader of Tammany Hall, had refused him a renomination. There will be a large outpouring from the east side, it was said, as well as representations from all other parts of the city. Labor will be represented, and there will be a delegation of women. Since the mass meeting was announced the Women's Committee of 100 have received many messages from organizations of women that they will be present.

Colonel Roosevelt is also expected to be on hand to urge the Mayor to make the race. However, everything will depend upon whether the Colonel, who has been in the West, will arrive in the city in time. He has already indorsed the Mayor, but he has sent word that he is anxious to speak for the Mayor publicly. He wired yesterday that he would make every effort to be present at the proceedings.

Republicans Offer Support.

"The Mayor will be convinced tomorrow that the people of New York City want him to remain in the City Hall for four years more," said Emory R. Buckner, campaign manager of the Fusion Committee. "The Mayor will have to accept a renomination, and we are convinced that we can elect him. Thousands of Republicans, who took no interest in the primaries but took it for granted that the Republican organization would support him, have notified me that they will gladly march to the City Hall and impress upon the Mayor that he is their choice for the Mayoralty. This great Republican strength will offset the Republican vote that went for Bennett in the primaries. These Republicans are not going to be cheated of their choice. They want Mitchel, and they do not want Tammany.

"The Fusion Committee is in better shap now that it was before the primaries were held. The people are aroused. The prospect of Murphy running the city government has been brought forcibly home to them as a result of the Bennett vote, and they are not going to let anything like that occur. Their opinion will be expressed at the polls in November. We have already obtained more than the necessary 3,000 signatures to a petition putting the Mayor in the race as an independent candidate, and more are coming in every minute. Within two or three days we will be organized in every Assembly district. Many people have volunteered to help, and they have been put to work as fast as the volunteers appear they will be assigned to special duty. The sentiment for Mitchel even outside of

Continued on Page 2.

Meatless Days End in France; Bread Cards Will Be Employed

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Maurice Long, the new Minister of Provisions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the program of two meatless days a week would be abandoned on Oct. 15, as the economy resulting from it had been insignificant. Bread cards will be instituted.

Outlining his program to the Chamber, M. Long expressed the belief that the importation of wheat to the amount of 40,000,000 quintals (66,000,000 bushels) would suffice, instead of 68,000,000 quintals (112,333,333 bushels,) which it had been thought would be required. He said it was the intention of his department to reduce the sugar ration from 750 grams to 500.

The bread cards, the Minister said, would be employed as an aid in deciding the amount of breadstuffs necessary. His aim, he explained, was to give a better quality and a diminished quantity.

The food allowance for the middle class inhabitants of Berlin last July was given by M. Long as: Bread, 228 grams daily; potatoes, 128; meat, 71; sugar, 73; fats and butter, 11; eggs, 3 weekly.

FALL FROM HORSE KILLS I.N. SELIGMAN

Banker Found Unconscious in Broadway, Not Far from His Home in Irvington.

SKULL FRACTURED AT BASE

Hurried to Hospital for Operation That Fails—Career as Financier and Citizen.

Isaac Newton Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 1 William Street, died at Mount Sinai Hospital at 3:30 yesterday afternoon from injuries sustained when he fell or was thrown from his horse near his Summer home at Irvington.

Mr. Seligman left his home, Willowbrook, on Sunnyside Lane, Irvington, shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning for a horseback ride. About an hour and a half later, Harry Buckley and Frank Yaeger, who are employed as chauffeurs in the neighborhood, found Mr. Seligman lying unconscious near the curb in Broadway, in front of the Irvington Presbyterian Church. His horse was standing a few yards away.

Recognizing the banker, who was a familiar figure about Irvington, having been accustomed to ride or walk every morning he was there, the men picked him up and laid him on a grassy bank beside the road. Then they hailed a passing automobile and asked the owner, Patrolman William Straus of the Sixty-ninth Precinct, New York, to get help. The policeman summoned Dr. Evan J. Smith, who lives a short distance from the scene of the accident.

Dr. Smith had Mr. Seligman taken to his home, and there it was decided to call in Dr. John Gerster of Mount Sinai Hospital. Later examination disclosed that the banker's skull had been fractured at the base, and preparations were at once made to take him to Mount Sinai Hospital for an operation.

An ambulance was obtained at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital, and, with Drs. Gerster and Smith attending the patient, a start was made. Three other machines followed, carrying Mrs. Seligman, her daughter, Miss Margaret V. Seligman, and several close friends of the injured man.

Fails to Regain Consciousness.

The banker's condition became so serious that a stop was made at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital for fresh bandages. From there on a quick trip was made, the ambulance covering the distance of twenty-one miles in less than forty minutes.

At 1:30 o'clock an operation was performed on Mr. Seligman's skull by Dr. C. A. Elsberg, with Dr. Bernard Sachs present. Mr. Seligman did not regain consciousness, and died two hours later.

Before noon yesterday a message telling of the accident was sent to Joseph Lionel Seligman, the banker's only son, who is at the National Guard camp at Spartanburg, S. C., and word was received that he had started for New York at once.

The funeral services, which will be private, will be held tomorrow, and the body will be interred at Salem Fields, Cypress Hills.

Mr. Seligman was a brother of Mrs. Theodore Hellman of 331 West Seventy-first Street, and a brother-in-law of Jacob H. Schiff and Paul M. Warburg.

Mr. Seligman was born in New York on July 10, 1855. His father was Joseph Seligman, a native of Bavaria and founder of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman. At the age of 10 Isaac N. Seligman entered the Columbia Grammar School, and in 1872 entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1876. He was prominent in athletics, and was a member of the famous Columbia eight which in 1874 won the race from Harvard, Yale, and nine other crews on Saratoga Lake. He was always an active and loyal alumnus of Columbia, was for many years President of its boat club, and helped to raise funds for its new grounds.

By the time of his graduation from Columbia the Seligman banking house had grown to large proportions and for the next two years Isaac N. Seligman was associated with the New York branch. In 1878, Mr. Seligman became associated with the New York house of the Seligman bank, and from then on was a large factor in the [illegible] Mr. Seligman married [illegible], a daughter of Solomon [illegible], the banking house of Kuhn [illegible]. They had two children, [illegible] and Margaret V. Seligman.

Large Place in Wall Street.

The Seligman firm [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

BOND CAMPAIGN ON; M'ADOO EXPECTS 10 MILLION TO BUY

Opening of the Liberty Loan Canvass to be Celebrated Throughout Nation Today.

$5,000,000,000 IS THE GOAL

Secretary Starts on Tour and Appeal Is to be Spread by Every Possible Agency.

BELLS HERE RING OUT CALL

Steamship and Factory Whistles to Announce Mayor's Ceremony at the City Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—With $5,000,000,000 and 10,000,000 subscribers as the nation's goal, the campaign for the Liberty Loan will begin tomorrow morning. The official circular for the loan issued by Secretary McAdoo tonight fixes the amount of the loan at $3,000,000,000, reserving the right to allot 50 per cent. of the oversubscriptions. He hopes that the subscriptions will amount to not less than $3,000,000,000, and that the number of subscribers will be at least 10,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo left Washington tonight for Cleveland, where he will officially open the campaign tomorrow with a speech. The Secretary's trip will extend to the Pacific Coast, and he will deliver many speeches to arouse the interest of the people in the loan and the necessity of placing their funds at the disposal of the Government.

A Treasury announcement of the fact that Secretary McAdoo will make his opening speech tomorrow at Cleveland said tonight:

"America's second great bond issue to prosecute the war in defense of outraged American rights and in the cause of democracy against autocracy will then be before the people of the country, to whom is again afforded the opportunity to show the Kaiser of Germany that the American Republic intends to bring this war to a victorious conclusion as soon as possible."

From the moment when its doors open tomorrow morning until the close of business on Oct. 27, the last day of the campaign, the Treasury Department will put on full steam to make the Liberty Loan bonds the topic of discussion in schoolroom, workshop, office and home.

Many cities have made preparations to open the campaign with distinctive demonstrations. Factory whistles will blow, aerial bombs will be sent up, flags will fly, and various other features will be employed to arouse enthusiasm. In the evening meetings will be held in many cities and towns throughout the country, with addresses by speakers.

Badge for Each Subscriber.

Each subscriber to a Liberty Loan bond will receive a "badge of honor," as the official Liberty Loan button is described by Secretary McAdoo. Ten million of these buttons have been ordered and are now in the hands of the Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committees. Five million Liberty Loan posters, in ten designs, 500,000 Liberty Loan window cards, 5,000,000 Liberty Loan automobile windshield pasters, and 22,000,000 Liberty Loan poster stamps have been prepared and are ready for circulation.

Banks, newspapers, business men's clubs, chambers of commerce, societies, church and school associations, women's organizations, the Boy Scouts, and school children will co-operate with local Liberty Loan Committees in this nation-wide campaign.

Every railroad company in the country has arranged to display a large poster in the waiting room of each station; the express companies have arranged to carry posters on their wagons and to display them in their offices. The Post Office Department will carry Liberty Loan posters on its mail wagons, and every Post Office in the United States will display posters. Special canceling stamps carrying Liberty Loan slogans will be used by the larger Post Offices.

A speakers' bureau, in co-operation with the Federal Reserve District Committees, will send speakers throughout the country to tell the people what Liberty bonds are and why they are issued.

Placards in Street Cars.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf the 44,000,000 daily passengers in the street cars will read the appeal for subscriptions which every car will carry. One appeal shows a gray-haired mother grasping the hand of her soldier son, saying, "You help my boy win this war." Another shows a regiment of soldiers marching away with the legend, "Every man who shoulders a gun risks his all for his country. What are you doing to back him up?" Still another reads, "Every Liberty bond you buy is a shot at a German submarine." These street car appeals are in a series of ten designs.

Theatrical and moving-picture stars have taken part in a series of 500-foot moving-picture films, which will be shown in practically every moving-picture theatre in the country. These films are five in number, and will be known as "The All-Star Production for the Second Liberty Loan of 1917."

Liberty Loan posters containing questions and answers on Liberty Loan bonds [illegible] prepared by the Treasury Department, and 6,000,000 of them are [illegible] distributed through the [illegible] Committees of the twelve Federal [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

London Again Attacked by German Airmen; 11 Killed, 82 Injured, in Saturday's Raid

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The London district was again raided tonight by German airmen. There are persistent but unconfirmed reports that three enemy machines were brought down.

While there was a bright moon there also was a slight mist, and the raiders were invisible to persons in the streets, but from the sounds of the anti-aircraft guns in action the indications were that the raiders were moving over various quarters of the district.

Field Marshal Lord French reports that two groups of enemy machines, followed by others flying singly, crossed the Kent and Essex coasts between 6:40 and 8 o'clock tonight. They came toward London. About ten penetrated the outer defenses, but only four or five got through to London itself.

In expectation of nightly raids, the streets of London were much less crowded tonight than ordinarily. A majority of the people got early to their homes and the services in the churches were held at 5 o'clock instead of 7. Hence, when the warning was issued, the streets were quickly cleared.

Eleven persons were killed and eighty-two injured in last night's raid, it is announced officially. The material damage was not great.

The following official report of the Saturday raid was given out today:

Latest reports show that a determined and simultaneous attack was made upon London by three groups of raiders. Each of these groups, which approached from different directions, was broken up by anti-aircraft gunfire, and only two or at the most three machines penetrated the defenses. Bombs were dropped in the northeastern and southeastern districts.

A fourth group of enemy machines which attempted to approach London later was driven off, none of the raiders penetrating the outer defenses of the capital.

Bombs also were dropped at various places in Kent and Essex. Full reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received, but both are believed to have been comparatively light.

While the raid was at its height a large convoy of wounded from the west front arrived at the London terminal and was transferred to ambulances with the customary calm and celerity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Tonight's raid was, so far as central London is concerned, more deafening than Saturday night's. More raiders penetrated the outer defenses of the metropolis, but according to all reports late tonight the damage is relatively small.

Londoners generally took the raid with philosophy. At the tube stations where crowds had sought refuge, there was no evidence of panic. In one station the crowd was singing ragtime. In another place a phonograph was reeling out a hackneyed tune.

The five nights of raids have done little more than stimulate the press into somewhat hysterical writing, calls for more warnings, more guns, and more airplanes for retaliation.

BERLIN, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The following official announcement was given out here today:

Our aviators attacked docks and warehouses in London, as well as Ramsgate, Sheerness, and Margate. The effect of the bombs was recognizable from conflagrations caused. Our airplanes returned undamaged.

SAY MANY BANKS HERE AIDED BOLO

Paris Papers Assert That Nine to Twelve Transmitted German Funds to Him.

SUSPECT TAKEN TO PRISON

Crowd Cries "Death to the Traitor!" as He Is Borne from His Hotel on a Stretcher.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Captain Bouchardon, examining Magistrate for the court-martial of Bolo Pasha, charged with having relations with the enemy, after examining the Levantine suspect for two hours decided that, although he had been ill, his condition would permit his transfer to prison. A private ambulance conveyed him to Fresne jail, where he was placed in a hospital cell.

It is now said Bolo Pasha received $1,600,000 from the Deutsche Bank. In the transfer the sum was divided into several parts, passing through a number of hands before it finally reached a New York bank. By that time all traces of its origin had been lost.

Wrapped in blankets, his face covered with a white cloth, Bolo Pasha was carried on a stretcher from his room in the Grand Hotel, being taken out by way of the baggage elevator. As he was borne through the door a crowd of about 2,000 persons, which had collected when it became known that he had been arrested, gathered around the ambulance, shouting: "Death to the traitor! Throw him into the Seine! Kill him!"

Before the prisoner was transferred to Fresne Prison, Captain Bouchardon questioned him as to his identity, as is usual in such cases, and then read to him a telegram from Ambassador Jusserand at Washington. Bolo, drawing himself up from his couch, cried: "It is false! It is false!"

The prisoner appealed to the Police Inspectors for a respite of two days before being taken to prison. This was refused. Bolo then resisted all attempts to get him dressed. He was finally rolled up in blankets and carried on a stretcher to the ambulance. He is confined in the infirmary at Fresne in a cell near that in which Editor Almereyda of the Bonnet Rouge died.

American Banks Reported Involved.

No further official information has been given out as to the contents of the cablegrams from the United States concerning the activities of Bolo Pasha, but the Matin says the messages contained the results of the investigation made by the American police in regard to various banks, and that financial institutions in New York and other cities were listed in connection with payments made on behalf of Bolo. The newspaper says that in 1916 more than 10,000,000 francs was paid by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin on behalf of Bolo, a great part of this sum being remitted to him by transfers to a French bank. The Matin adds that nine American banks figured in these transactions, and that the American police have been able to make out a list of names of persons in America on whom checks were drawn by the Deutsche Bank, with the intention of making payment to secret German agents in France.

The Echo de Paris says twelve American banks were utilized in this manner, and that one of the intermediaries in the sending of money to Bolo was a relative of an official of the Imperial Bank of Germany who is connected with a German-American bank.

Arrest Causes Feeling of Relief.

The arrest of Bolo and the disclosure of tangible evidence as to the source of enormous sums expended in France to corrupt the press and organize a propaganda of depression and discouragement among both civilians and soldiers have created a great sensation, but at the same time a feeling of relief that the scandal which has been clouding France for many months was on the point of being cleared up.

The existence of such a plot had been hinted at for more than a year. Very pointed accusations have been made in certain newspapers, but they passed almost unnoticed by the general public until the arrest of M. Duval, Director of the Bonnet Rouge, was announced in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Ribot. [illegible] had then been [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

POPE MAY ASK ENTENTE'S TERMS

Geneva Hears He Will Offer Teuton Replies as a Basis for Discussion.

ACT NOW, SAYS KUEHLMANN

Issue of Peace or Continued Slaughter Rests with the Allies, He Asserts.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Temps from Geneva says that Pope Benedict, in transmitting to the Entente Allies the replies received from the Central Powers to his peace proposals, will set forth in an accompanying note the theory that Germany and Austria have accepted a basis of negotiations satisfactory to the Allies, and will ask the Allies to state their conditions.

Another Temps dispatch points out what the correspondent regards as fresh German manoeuvres to create a division among the Entente Allies. He quotes a person in the German diplomatic service as having stated recently:

"The war henceforth can lead to nothing but a triumph for Great Britain and its American and Japanese allies. The interest of France, if well understood, would be to exploit the need for peace which manifests itself in Germany. She would thus succeed in getting back part of Lorraine, if not all of Alsace and Lorraine, providing Germany was allowed to round out her territories in the direction of Russia."

Peace Rests with Foes, Says Kuehlmann.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 29, via London, (delayed.)—In concluding his speech before the Reichstag Main Committee Dr. Kühlmann, the Foreign Secretary, said:

"The Papal note has once again brought the nations of Europe to a parting of the ways, and once again the possibility has been created before beginning the Winter campaign to march forward toward the reconstruction of a new Europe, wherein each nation, though bleeding from deep wounds, may bear an unsullied shield.

"It now lies with Germany's enemies to prove whether they also have scented the breath of this new spirit, and the next few weeks will settle the great question of whether friend and enemy, each out of respect for a powerfully armed opponent, will sheathe the bloody sword or continue to call for a brazen decision by arms.

"A united Germany never can be beaten. Our unity in questions of high policy such as are embodied in our reply to the Pope is complete and the fact that this has been brought about on the basis of a clear and sincere peace program gives it double effect. Thus, the German nation, in this serious hour of fate, stands strong, but not arrogantly, quietly, prepared for battle as ever but also prepared to co-operate toward a realization of the world's peace on earth."

QUESTIONS SILENCE POLICY.

Berlin Tageblatt Not Sure Terms of Peace Should Be Hid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 30, (via London.)—The statement spread abroad by the foreign newspapers, and especially the French press, that the German Government had directed a second note concerning Belgium to the Vatican and Mr. Asquith's latest speech has had decided influence on the session of the Reichstag. At an Executive Committee the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary, Dr. Kühlman, made short but very significant speeches. These have not yet been made public in full, but the Chancellor's speech or what is known of it seems to hint at information regarding [illegible] that was probably imparted privately to all the leaders of the political [illegible]

It is significant that, despite the rather meagre outline of the Chancellor's speech, the papers on the whole seem to be satisfied with it, mainly because Asquith's speech and the impudent invention of another German note to the Pope shows them that at present, when the enemy is again in a hysterical convulsion, it is no use to argue with him."

It is in that spirit also that the papers hail the Chancellor's remark "that the German Government could not possibly

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BRITISH TAKE TURK GENERAL AND ARMY; ITALIANS BEGIN NEW DRIVE, CAPTURE 1,400; HAIG'S MEN CONFIDENT, FACING BIG EVENTS

Big Stroke by British Army in Flanders Forecast by Washington, Which Expects Foe's Retirement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Military men in Washington believe that when the veil of secrecy now concealing Haig's new offensive in Flanders is lifted news of British gains of great strategic value will be announced from London.

The most recent disclosure of the activities of the British Army indicated that a great movement generally east of Ypres was being undertaken toward the Ghent triangle. While it is not expected that the present offensive will give Ghent to the British, it is confidently believed here that when the press correspondents are again permitted to send reports on results the British will be found in possession of an important new position toward the Thourout-Roulers-Courtrai line.

The central point of the British offensive is believed to be Roulers. This is the middle point in the base of an isosceles triangle extending eastward from the Thourout-Roulers-Courtrai line, tapering toward Ghent. That the Germans, although fighting hard, are prepared for the worst in this sector has been indicated in several ways. As long ago as Sept. 4 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch to the effect that Paris had heard that the Germans were evicting civilians in West Flanders back to the Courtrai-Roulers-Thourout line, and it was suggested then that another German retirement, similar to the last in France, was in order.

Yesterday word reached Washington from a source thought trustworthy that the Germans were removing the textile looms and machinery from the Belgian mills in Roubaix and Tourcoing, and that machines which could not be removed and transported were being destroyed with hammers or dynamite. Why the Germans should so ruthlessly destroy these valuable looms and this machinery if they did not expect to give way before the Haig offensive is not explained.

It was suggested here tonight that, in view of the information that the Germans were dealing ruthlessly with Belgian textile machinery, part of Haig's drive was toward Lille. Whatever his objective, there is no discounting the fact, it is believed, that important military projects are in progress along the British front in Flanders.

VICTORY SPIRIT ON BRITISH FRONT

Complete Defeat of the German Forces in Flanders Expected.

HAVE MEASURE OF THE FOE

Heavy Gunfire Prevails Along the Lines—German Assaults at Ypres Fail.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, Sept. 29, (via Paris, Sept. 30.)—Never before have I found conditions so favorable on the British front as they appeared this week. A fortnight ago London began to show restlessness at the suspended movement east of Ypres, and a portion of the press was demanding an explanation from Field Marshal Haig. He gave it in the action which began on the Menin Road on the 20th.

The effect of that and other favorable developments turned London optimistic, but on the battle front there is a quite solid confidence that will not be changed by the ups and downs of the British offensive. There is no underestimation of the German Army, but among officers and men alike exists the calm assurance that the enemy calls arrogance. They feel that they have Fritz's measure at last; that they have learned all his tricks and adapted the best of them to their own use. Before they go into action nowadays every detail is rehearsed over and over again. Not only every squad, but every man knows exactly what he is to do. The barrage is timed to the minute, and the troops have learned that feature of the offensive so thoroughly that they make the fullest use of its protection with minimum danger to themselves.

I saw one division headquarters field war vaudeville, including the following features:

Almost immediately overhead captive balloons were observing the Boche lines, about four miles distant. The German guns were firing at the balloons, and several black splotches left by the bursting shells were always visible, and the sound of shrapnel falling to the earth was plainly audible. A German airplane suddenly came out of the northeast and attacked one balloon with a machine gun, bringing it down, the pilot dropping in a parachute and escaping unhurt. The British anti-aircraft guns opened fire promptly, but the German got away.

Meanwhile the sports, including polo and baseball, were not interrupted. Today, a short distance behind the hottest portions of the line, thousands of men who may take part in tomorrow's attack at dawn, and who know it, enjoy the Saturday sports as light-heartedly as if this were an old-time London week end. And, indeed, the war has settled down into business. The novelties and surprises have all been exploited or exploded, the inequalities of military as-

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ITALIANS SEIZE BAINSIZZA HILLS

In Sudden Attack Occupy Important Austrian Positions on Edge of Plateau.

REPEL COUNTERATTACKS

Air Squadrons Again Raid Pola Naval Base and Depots in Nabresina Region.

ROME, Sept. 30.—In another powerful drive the Italians have captured the high ground to the south of Podlaca and southeast of Madoni, in the Isonzo sector. The official announcement of this by the War Office reports also the capture of 1,409 prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

By a sudden bold action we improved our position toward the southeastern edge of Bainsizza Plateau, capturing some high ground south of Podlaca and southeast of Madoni. We also captured forty-nine officers and 1,360 men.

Subsequently violent attacks, accompanied by a heavy bombardment, were repulsed and the positions maintained.

Friday night and Saturday fresh attempts to dislodge us from the positions we had occupied between the saddle of the Dol and the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele failed completely. Eighty-six prisoners, including six officers, were taken.

On the remainder of the front there was considerable artillery activity, and numerous patrol actions took place.

Air fighting was very brisk on the whole Julian front. Our air squadrons yesterday bombarded enemy depots at Berie, northeast of Nabresina, and last night military works of the fortress of Pola with excellent results. The reaction of the enemy was vigorous everywhere. One of our machines has not returned. Two enemy airplanes were brought down in aerial combat in the neighborhood of Montalcone and east of Ternova.

VIENNA, Sept. 30, (via London; British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The official report from Austrian headquarters tonight reads:

A detachment of our naval planes sought out the Josis Airship Works near Ancona. An airship shed was hit, and an airship therein exploded, causing flames to leap up 150 meters. One of our naval plane squadrons dropped bombs during the night on Palmanova, causing a large fire in the fortress.

Isonzo Front—There were lively engagements yesterday at Monte San Gabriele. After several small attacks, which were immediately repulsed, the Italians attacked yesterday morning our positions on Monte San Gabriele. This attack also was repulsed. Since last evening Monte San Gabriele, as well as the southern portion of Bainsizza Plateau, has been subjected to continuous and heavy artillery fire and mine throwing.

FLIES 137 MILES AN HOUR.

New Italian Airplane Goes from Turin to Rome in 2 Hrs. 50 Min.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 30.—Italian aviators scored another fine triumph yesterday when a new type of chaser airplane, designed by two young officers belonging to the Italian aeronautic corps, covered the distance between Turin and [illegible]

MAUDE OCCUPIES RAMADIE

By Surprise Dash Surrounds Turkish Base on the River Euphrates.

PROTECTING RIDGE STORMED

Mesopotamian Force Compels Ahmed Bey and Staff to Surrender the Town.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS

Artillery and Supplies Given Up —Another Column from Bagdad Captures Supply Train.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A British official report concerning the operations in Mesopotamia announces the capture Friday of Mushaid Ridge, (about sixty miles northwest of Bagdad, on the River Euphrates,) in the region of Ramadie, from the south, east, and west, and continued the attack Saturday, the enemy everywhere surrendering. The captures by the British include guns, ammunition, and several thousands of prisoners, including Ahmed Bey and his staff. The report of Major Gen. Frederick S. Maude, commander of the expedition, says:

After an advance Thursday night we attacked the enemy's advanced position at Mushaid, four miles east of Ramadie, early Friday morning. Mushaid Ridge was occupied with little difficulty. A column, continuing to advance, manoeuvred away from the river, attacking the Turks' main positions about Ramadie from the southeast, while our cavalry moved wide around to the west of Ramadie.

Fierce All-Day Battle.

A severe battle ensued, lasting throughout Friday. By nightfall our troops had carried the main positions and were encircling Ramadie from the east, southeast and south at a distance under two miles from the town. Our cavalry completed the land cordon west of Ramadie, while the Euphrates runs on the north side of the town. The enemy during the night attempted to break out westward, but was headed back by our cavalry.

Our troops resumed the attack vigorously Saturday at daybreak, with the result that at 9 o'clock in the morning the enemy was surrendering everywhere.

Included in our capture are guns, arms, ammunition stores, and equipment and also much other booty, several thousand prisoners, Ahmed Bey, the Turkish commander, and his staff.

The enemy was taken entirely by surprise, and practically the whole garrison of Ramadie fell into our hands. Our troops displayed great gallantry, determination, and endurance under the most difficult conditions.

During Thursday night another column moved out northeast of Bagdad after a sharp skirmish with a Turkish cavalry detachment, inflicting casualties and capturing four prisoners and 300 Turkish supply camels.

Heat Had Interrupted Operations.

Following the capture of Bagdad early in March last, General Maude pursued the Turks along the River Tigris, giving them no rest for thirty miles beyond the ancient capital of the Caliphs and among the booty that the enemy were forced to abandon in their precipitate retreat were the British guns taken when General Townshend was compelled to surrender at Kut-el-Amara.

In April the British arrived before the defenses of Istabulat, covering Samara, head of the railroad line from Bagdad. These positions were stormed and on April 24 Samara itself was occupied. Beyond this point there is a break in the railroad line for eighty-five miles to Mosul, (ancient Nineveh,) where it resumes its interrupted way toward Constantinople.

Meanwhile the Turks, having been reinforced, had massed an army corps—the Thirteenth—on the Shatt-el-Adham, a tributary of the Tigris, into which it empties from the northwest, some miles south of Samara. The Turkish commander evidently had planned to cut off the force occupying Samara by a flank attack and drive down upon Bagdad, but General Maude defeated and scattered the enemy in a pitched battle and his cavalry pursued the Turks right into the Jebel Hamrin hills.

Since that time no fighting of importance had occurred, the withering heat of Mesopotamia in the last season putting an end for the time being to operations on any extensive scale. Brief references [illegible] made from time to time to the situation proceeding on the Tigris parallels the [illegible] Ahmed Bey's surrender. By the way, by securing the left flank of the Tigris army, for the [illegible] put it that [illegible]

has been reported from Teutonic and Turkish sources Field Marshal von Mackensen will attempt to recapture with a powerful German-Ottoman army being concentrated for that purpose.

General Maude was appointed to succeed General Nixon after the latter's removal from the command of the Mesopotamian army, one of his qualifications being his great knowledge of the country, and it was due to his brilliant strategy and energy that Bagdad was captured.

General Maude is 59 years old and a veteran of several wars. In 1914, before the outbreak of the present war, he was on the General Staff at the British War Office. He saw service in the Sudan and participated in the advance on Kimberley. In the South African war he took part in the operations at Poplar Grove, in the Orange Free State, and in the Transvaal near Johannesburg, Pretoria, Diamond Hill, and Belfast. He received the Queen's medal with six clasps for his services in Cape Colony. He is said to have been wounded five times in the present war.

General Maude is well known in Canada, having served from 1901 to 1904 as the Military Secretary to the Governor General. In 1905 he was the private secretary to the Secretary of State for War in England. He was Assistant Director of the Territorial Forces in the War Office from 1909 to 1912 and was then appointed to the General Staff.

SWEDEN TO SEIZE FATS; CUTS WEIGHT OF SHOES

Lard Scarcely Obtainable and Butter Prices Soaring—Ban on Fashionable Shoes.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 30.—The Government has issued a decree, effective on Oct. 4, for the expropriation of all animal fats except butter and all so-called technical fats and oils. The order is of continuing operation, covering the specified products in existence and also those produced in the future. The last few weeks have been marked by a great shortage of fats. Lard has almost disappeared from the market, and when obtainable at all is very expensive. Butter is scarce at very high prices.

A decree effective on Oct. 8 limits the height of shoes to eighteen centimeters, thus stopping the manufacture of fashionable high boots for women. The order also provides that all cow hides weighing more than sixteen kilograms may be used only for the manufacture of sole leather.

AIRMEN BOMB GERMAN BASES DAY AND NIGHT

Gontrode Airdrome Is Set Afire and Billets, Dumps, and Railways Are British Targets.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—An offical statement on army aerial operations says:

"On Saturday the weather was unfavorable for aerial work. A number of valuable photographs were taken, however, and observations carried out for the artillery.

"Bombing of the enemy's airdromes, billets, dumps, and railways continued vigorously by day and night. The Gontrode airdrome was the chief target, and a large fire was caused there. One of the enemy's balloon sheds was also set on fire and destroyed by a naval pilot.

"The enemy's fighting machines were not very active yesterday. There were comparatively few combats. One German machine was brought down. Two of ours are missing."

Another successful aerial attack on German military establishments in Belgium was reported today by the Admiralty. The statement follows:

"On the afternoon of Sept. 29 a bombing raid was carried out by naval aircraft on the St. Denis western airdrome. Many bombs were dropped. Direct hits were observed. A bomb exploded among five machines lined up by the airdrome. All our machines returned."

LAUD RED CROSS LIBERALITY

French Appreciative of $1,000,000 Gift to Soldiers' Families.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Announcing the decision of the War Council of the American Red Cross to appropriate $1,000,000 for needy families of French soldiers at the front, the Havas Agency says:

"Wishing to commemorate the ancient Franco-American fraternity of arms illustrated by Lafayette and Rochambeau, the War Council of the American Red Cross has decided to consecrate 5,000,000 francs to ameliorate the lot of necessitous families of men at the front. Part will be remitted to the military authorities for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who, wounded or sick, have suffered most from the war. The greater part will be reserved, however, for distribution by Presidents of general councils and prefects. The plan was developed under the direction and with the approbation of Major Gen. Pershing. Foreign Minister Ribot warmly thanked Major Murphy, who informed him of the Red Cross plan.

"French public opinion will highly appreciate this further precious evidence of American solidarity, and will be particularly touched by the reserving of a special part of this magnificent liberality for invaded and devastated districts."

Major James H. Perkins, former Executive Manager of the National City Bank of New York, who has been Director of the department of military affairs of the Red Cross, has been appointed Commissioner for the American Red Cross in France.

SAY MANY BANKS HERE AIDED BOLO

Continued from Page 1.

investigation by order of Aristide Briand, former Premier, for several months, but all the threads in the affair led to Switzerland and the United States, both of which countries then were neutral and unable to give facilities for an investigation as to the banking operations in the case.

Cashed Three Big German Checks.

It was affirmed that Bolo Pasha had cashed three checks for 735,000 marks, each drawn by a German bank on Swiss and Italian banks in 1915. The voyage he made to New York in February, 1916, also was the object of an inquiry, but no proofs were obtainable of the sources of the funds which he disposed of at the time, notably 5,500,000 francs, which were turned over to the Journal of Paris as a loan without interest, and in consideration of participation in the profits of the Journal this loan was to be reimbursed only upon the liquidation of the stock company owning the newspaper.

The Swiss bank refused absolutely to disclose any of its records, but at the time Premier Briand ordered a judicial inquiry it was known that Bolo Pasha was in intimate and constant relations with the former Khedive of Egypt, who was living in Switzerland. The British Legation at Berne, which was watching the former Khedive, furnished evidence that established a connection between Bolo Pasha and German agents through the former Khedive.

One Paris newspaper asserts that it has evidence that Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, former German Foreign Secretary, passed upon the proposition to use Bolo Pasha in propaganda in France and agreed that the experiment was worth 25,000,000 francs. The arrest of M. Duval and Miguel Almereyda of the Bonnet Rouge drew attention more closely to the Bolo Pasha affair, which soon afterward became public.

The accused still being at liberty and his supposed effort to control the journal not having been followed by any change in the policy of that paper, which had been steadfastly patriotic since the outbreak of the war, the case was not at all understood. Bolo explained the extraordinary growth of his wealth to [illegible] that sudden wealth that the case could be cleared up.

One result of Bolo's arrest will be the sequestration of all his property in France.

According to the Journal, Bolo's condition is most grave, as he is suffering from a violent attack of uraemia. Injections of serum and inhalation of oxygen are said to have produced little effect, and his physicians are doubtful of his recovery.

In La Victoire Gustave Hervé says, in commenting on the Bolo case: "I know our politics. I can hear them saying already that 'it is for rottenness like that we are risking our lives.'" M. Hervé assures them that there are only a dozen or two knaves, and that they are fighting, not for these men, but for a great cause.

One Lawyer for Bolo and Turmel.

Jacques Bonzon, Bolo's legal adviser, has sent a letter to Premier Painlevé, complaining that he has been unable to deliver to the Premier the letter written after his arrest by Bolo, urging that his case be expedited. M. Bonzon says the Premier's Secretary asked him if he desired to see M. Painlevé in regard to a political affair, to which he replied that he was there as a lawyer to make a demand on the supreme head of military justice. M. Bonzon's letter ends: "Undoubtedly, Mr. Minister, you will soon see what disagreeable consequences your refusal can have."

The prison authorities have been ordered to treat Bolo Pasha as an ordinary prisoner, without either privileges or unusual severity. M. Bonzon called at the prison today to confer with Bolo, but Captain Bouchardon told him he could not converse with the prisoner except in the presence of the Warden or of some person designated by the Captain.

Legal sparring continues in the case of Deputy Louis Turmel, whose affairs are being investigated to determine the source of large sums of money in his possession. M. Bonzon, who is his attorney as well as Bolo Pasha's, insists that his case be joined with that of an usher in the Chamber of Deputies charged by Turmel with extracting 2,000 francs from an envelope found in his locker. M. Gilbert, the examining Magistrate, has steadfastly declined to join the two cases. Turmel and Bonzon have been unable to find a bailiff to serve notice on the Magistrate in a proceeding for the denial of justice. They have threatened, therefore, to take the case before the Parliamentary Commission which decided upon the demand for permission to prosecute the Deputy.

M. Bonzon is quoted in an interview as declaring that, although he is attorney for both Turmel and Bolo, there is no connection between the cases of the two men.

KERENSKY ACCEPTS DRASTIC PROGRAM

Agrees to Moscow Proposals for Halting Sedition and Strengthening Army.

MINISTERS WANT COALITION

Bolsheviks Hold Lenine in Seclusion, Fearing to Bring Him Out Lest He Be Seized.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—It is announced that Premier Kerensky has agreed to a program submitted to him by M. Buryskin and M. Tratyakoff, Moscow leaders, who at present have no political affiliations, which has been approved by the business, banking, and manufacturing interests. The principal points of this program are the immediate adoption of measures to put the army and navy in fighting condition, the merciless suppression of anarchy, absolute independence of Cabinet Ministers from parties, and the taking of measures to guarantee the selection of the members of the Constituent Assembly which is to decide on Russia's future form of government in such a way that the assembly will express the free will of the Russian people.

The formation of a new coalition Cabinet is reported to be the decision of Premier Kerensky.

Socialist ex-Ministers, including M. Skobeleff, Labor, and M. Yaroudny, Justice, speaking at the Congress, urged the necessity of a coalition Cabinet as the only means of saving Russia. M. Skobeieff declared: "The Government which expresses in its activities the need of all Russia will best serve the interest of the revolution." M. Yaroudny likewise appealed to the Bolsheviki element to submit to this plan.

The session of the Congress, fixed for noon today, was postponed until 3 o'clock in the evening, while anti-Kerensky elements held a mass meeting in an effort to agree upon a program. The sessions of the Congress will be continued into next week.

Commenting on the statement made by Premier Kerensky in his speech to the Democratic Congress that a German fleet was menacing Petrograd from the Gulf of Finland, the newspapers say every means of repulsing the enemy is at hand, but that it remains to be seen whether the revolution has impaired the fighting power of the Russian fleet.

"It is not the first time that Germany has menaced us from the Baltic," says the Novoe Vremya. "It is vitally important for the enemy to seize some part of the coast for a landing base, but in 1914, 1915, and 1916 our fleet was on the watch and all attempts were unsuccessful. Let us hope the revolution has strengthened rather than weakened the fighting power of our fleet."

The Bolsheviks have abandoned the idea of having Nikolai Lenine, the radical pacifist agitator, appear as their representative in the Congress on account of the firm determination of the Government to discover and arrest him. After Premier Kerensky had given the order to bring Lenine into court it was learned that at the time the Democratic Congress opened he and his associate, Zinovieff, were in the vicinity of the Alexandra Theatre awaiting the results of the Bolshevik leaders to procure from the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates a guarantee of their immunity. This guarantee was refused on the ground that the presence of Lenine might lead to disorders which would result in the premature closing of the Congress. The Bolshevik plan was therefore abandoned.

Official announcement is made that the Military Counterespionage Bureau made many arrests last Thursday, particularly among foreigners suspected of participating in an espionage organization masquerading as a commercial bureau. An inquiry has been begun, but no details have been divulged.

Many arrests also have been made in Petrograd of Finnish agents who were purchasing arms. The newspapers say the arrests revealed mysterious arrangements for the arming of Finland, and that some purchases were made openly in the streets and cafés, and even at arsenals.

Disorders are reported at Tambov, 300 miles southeast of Moscow, and at Kozlov, in Crimea, where mobs led by former criminal exiles to Siberia burned and destroyed much grain and other property. The towns are under martial law, and troops have been sent from Moscow.

Rioting also is reported in Turkestan, whither troops have been dispatched.

RAISES BRITISH ARMY PAY.

Cabinet Also Increases That of Men in Naval Service.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Cabinet has increased the army and navy pay, although the increases are small compared with the American and Colonial standards. "Proficiency pay," at the rate of from threepence to sixpence a day, will be given after six months' service, instead of two years, as under the present army rule. There is also an increase of a penny a day for each year of war service. The present compulsory allotment of sixpence daily for privates and tenpence for sergeants is abolished.

The navy increase is at about the same rate, and the allowances to the army and navy now amount to £22,00,000 yearly. The increases involve £50,000,000 for the first year.

Theatre of Latest Italian Success

By a sudden drive yesterday the Italians captured height positions south of Podlaca and southeast of Madoni, (1,) on the Bainsizza Plateau, with 1,409 prisoners.

VICTORY SPIRIT ON BRITISH FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

pertness have been evened up, and the war chances are now measured by weight. By this inexorable test of numbers and machinery the German Army faces defeat in Flanders, and British confidence in the sure result gives a peculiar zest to today's sports on the divisional fields.

BRITISH THROW BACK THREE YPRES ASSAULTS

Break Up German Offensive, Preceded by Drumfire, Near Tower Hamlets.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Heavy German bombardments in the Ypres sector, followed by three infantry attacks, are reported in Field Marshal Haig's statement from Headquarters in France tonight. All of the attacks were repulsed.

The text of the statement follows:

Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded our positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood and subsequently launched three attacks, all of which were repulsed with loss. The first was delivered south of Reutelbeke. It was beaten off by our fire before reaching our positions. Shortly afterward hostile infantry advanced astride the Ypres-Menin road under cover of a thick smoke barrage and accompanied by Flammenwerfer detachments and succeeded temporarily in driving in one of our advanced posts. An immediate counterattack recaptured the post, together with a number of prisoners and machine guns.

Later in the morning an attempt to repeat this attack was broken up by our artillery.

The enemy raided our trenches early in the morning east of Loos, and captured one of our garrison. As the raiders were attempting to withdraw across No Man's Land they were pursued and attacked. Our man was recaptured, and a number of the enemy were killed and taken prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active today along our front between Ypres-Comines Canal and Zonnebeke, and in the Nieuport sector. Our own artillery activity on the battle front continued.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

The artillery was active during the night on both sides in the battle area. A concentration of German infantry east of Polygon Wood was dispersed. East of Loos a hostile bombing attack was driven off. We captured a few prisoners as a result of patrol encounters south of Lens.

German Aisne Assaults Fail.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A heavy artillery action has been in progress on both sides of the Meuse, (Verdun sector,) while on the Aisne front the German infantry attacked the French trenches, but were repulsed with considerable losses. The official communication issued by the War Office tonight also reports air raids around Dunkirk, where several civilians were killed.

The text of the statement reads:

On the Aisne front, after artillery preparation, three enemy detachments attempted this morning to reach our trenches north of Berry-au-Bac. One German group, which succeeded in entering an advanced element of our lines, was driven out immediately. At the other points our fire arrested the advance of the enemy, who suffered considerable losses.

A very spirited artillery action was maintained all day on both banks of the Meuse, particularly north of Hill 344 and near the Bois le Chaume.

German airplanes bombed the region of Dunkirk on Sept. 27, 28, and 29. The first two bombardments caused only material damage. The last, which was particularly violent, caused several casualties among the civilian population. Two German machines were brought down by our pilots on Sept. 29.

On the night of Sept. 28-29 our airplanes bombed the station at Colmar and enemy establishments north of Soissons, dropping 4,000 kilos [8,800 pounds] of projectiles with success.

Following is this afternoon's official communication:

There was very active artillery fighting in the region of the Panthéon, Hurtebise, and Cramne, and also on the right bank of the Meuse. We repulsed an enemy attack east of Auberive. We penetrated the German lines west of Cornillet and brought back war materials. On the remainder of the front the night was quiet.

BERLIN, Sept. 30, (via London.)—Heavy artillery fighting on the Belgian Coast and along the northern end of the Western front is reported in today's official communication. The British undertook reconnoitring expeditions at many points. The statement follows:

The visibility being poor, the activity of all our armies was less than on preceding days. In Flanders the artillery duel was severe on the coast and, in the evening, from the Yser as far as the Comines-Ypres Canal. Advancing British reconnoitring parties were repulsed at many points.

Before Verdun there was only moderate activity, apart from a temporary increase in the firing.

PERU GUARDS TEUTON SHIPS

Naval Forces Put Aboard—Parts of Machinery Missing.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 30.—Peruvian naval forces yesterday were placed on board five German steamships and three German sailing vessels which have been laid up at Callao since early in the war.

Parts of the machinery were found to be missing.

American War Bulletin Pleases Italy

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The first American war bulletin issued at Washington is published in all the papers with large heads and is greeted with great enthusiasm as a good omen for the beginning of Winter.

Italy always has had immense admiration for, and faith in, the great Republic as the fountainhead of democracy, of which so many of her children have become loyal citizens. This faith has been amply justified by the results already accomplished, alike military, economic, and political.

POPE MAY ASK ENTENTE'S TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

make further public statements concerning Belgium and other peace aims and could not commit itself at this early stage to a solution of problems of the highest importance because "any such public statement would only confuse the nation and compromise its interests."

The Tageblatt calls attention to the repeated use of the word "public" in the Chancellor's speech, which it believes was intentional and meant that what in the circumstances was publicly impossible might well be done privately.

The Tageblatt, however, quotes other reasons, too, why no further special mention of Belgium was necessary. It says that the Chancellor in the note replying to the Papal message accepted the principle of peace without annexation as proclaimed in the Reichstag peace resolution, and that that ought to suffice at present.

"The main thing today," it goes on, "is to make the Entente Governments see the necessity of sitting down at a green table, but as these Governments are still talking very big this will be impossible until large circles of their people realize the madness of further fighting."

The paper, however, does not refrain from arguing with Dr. Michaelis whether, after all, there was a "technical necessity" for this silence on Belgium because sometimes the ancient mercantile and diplomatic trick to say as little as possible might lead to or confirm misunderstandings. The Tageblatt would have preferred to have had the Chancellor again clearly outline Germany's peace conditions.

FRENCH IN VICTORY LEAGUE.

"No Peace with Assassins," Motto of New Oranization.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A new organization called the "Republican League for National Defense," with Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate; Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Léon Bourgeois, Minister of State, as Honorary Presidents, is causing widespread comment in the press. The keynote program of the league appears to be "no peace with assassins before our victory and their chastisement," and the direct object of the organization is to fight against all tendencies toward a premature and inconclusive peace.

The membership of the league includes representatives of all political parties, from Conservatives to Liberals of the Radical and Radical Socialist Parties, and comprises even some former extremists, such as Leopold Lacour, who was once a contributor to the anarchist organ Libertaire.

Other conspicuous members are A. Aulard, the historian of the Revolution; Emile Boutroux, the philosopher; Ferdinand Buisson, President of the League of the Rights of Man; Ernest Lavisse, the Academician; Maurice Barres, the Academician, and Deputy Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conservative organs see in the league "an organization against treason," while the Socialist organ Humanité inquires whether it is intended to support the proposition for annexation to the left bank of the Rhine. Members of the league say that what they propose is "to denounce every cowardly argument, every sophistry, and everything depressing and equivocal which, under the color of humanitarianism, would betray humanity."

PUSHES PAN-GERMANISM.

Official Support for Agitation Aginst Reichstag Majority.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.—The Catholic Germania of Berlin prints new evidence of official support of the pan-German agitation against the Reichstag majority and a peace without annexation. It reproduces a circular sent with the approval of the head of the State railways in the Breslau district to all railway officials and employes, calling upon them to sign a monster petition circulated by a conservative newspaper in Breslau and headed: "An Appeal Aginst the Reichstag Majority."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung can see no reason for excitement over the part of the Moderates in the agitation. The Government employes, it says, are not ordered, but merely recommended by their superiors, to sign the petition, and are not subjected to any improper official pressure.

Advance in Albania Continues.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A bulletin issued by the War Office today concerning the operations on the Macedonian front shows that the Italians, with Essad Pacha's Albanians, are continuing the eastward progress through Albania. It reads:

Eastern Theatre, Sept. 29.—Between Lakes Dressa and Ochrida the enemy carried out two attacks which were vigorously repulsed.

On the extreme left Albanian contingents, driving back Austrian posts, occupied the village of Cesme, in the upper valley of the Skumbi.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Army headquarters today issued the following:

Between Lake Ochrida and the Cerna the artillery was more active.

DOUBLE 7 COMMITTEE DROPPED BY GERMANY

Dissolution of Much-Heralded Body Is a Blow to Parliamentary Reform.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30.—The "Double Seven" Committee of the Reichstag and Bundesrat, under the Chairmanship of the Imperial Chancellor, has been dissolved and the event draws attention to how little is left of the widely hailed constitutional reform movement in Germany.

The committee, the establishment of which was proclaimed by the Liberals and the Chancellor as a great step forward on the path to constitutional progress and as a permanent intermediary between the Government and Parliament, dissolved itself and disappears, the members considering their mission finished with approval of the German reply to the Pope.

Of the work of the Reichstag's Constitutional Committee, the only part found acceptable at the time by the Government was a resolution calling for the division of overgrown Reichstag districts and a measure concerning this. Minor Reichstag reform adding thirty more seats was promised for this session of the Reichstag, but it has not yet appeared.

The Constitutional Committee at the present session adopted by the narrowest of majorities a resolution in favor of annulling the clause in the Imperial Constitution, forbidding one person from sitting simultaneously in the Reichstag and Bundesrat.

Earlier declarations of Chancellor Michaelis and his subordinates leave little doubt that the resolution will meet with slight grace at their hands if adopted by the Reichstag. But, according to German newspapers, the indications are that the Reichstag itself will scarcely accept the recommendation of the committee, as the majority in the committee does not represent the majority in the Reichstag, owing to the large number of Centrists and National Liberals opposed to the resolution.

Your first package will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs.
15c
FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

AIR RAID BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—The following announcement was made today by the War Office:

On the northern, western, southwestern, and Rumanian fronts there were fusillades and reconnoissances. On the Caucasian front there were no events of importance.

On the southwestern front 360 pounds of bombs were dropped in various places by our light airplanes and 1,800 pounds by our Muromets machines on enemy troops and transports. Near the village of Ohlenorovka a German airplane was brought down by one of our Muromets machines. On the same front one of our aviators, Lieutenant Dobrukhotoff, brought down an enemy airplane in flames.

A report received on Sept. 29 shows that forty-three men were saved from the torpedo boat Ochotnik (the sinking of which by a mine in the Baltic was announced on Friday.) All the officers and men voluntarily remaining on the ship perished.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS
AND ACCOUTREMENTS
Quick Delivery—Moderate Prices
Brooks Uniform Co.,
143 West 40th St.

Take Six (6) Bell-ans
in hot water, when you suffer the pain or distress of Indigestion. It's harmless and pleasant, and every druggist every where sells and recommends it.
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

Quick Delivery of
4% Liberty Loan Bonds

THE new Government issue of 4% Liberty Loan bonds, in amounts of $50 to $1,000, to any one subscriber, will be ready for delivery about October 10, 1917, upon payment in full.

Subscriptions for larger amounts must be accompanied by an initial payment of 2%, and will be subject to allotment, further payments and delivery as prescribed by the Government.

Subscriptions may be placed now for

The Best Security in the World

at either our Downtown or our Uptown office, where further information may be obtained if desired.

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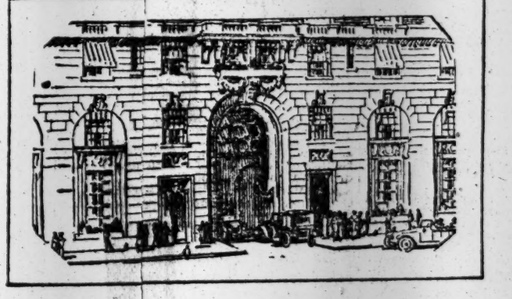

Through an Apartment
by The Particular Person
By kind permission of The New York Evening Post.

TO reach an apartment in "The Mansions," you pass through the Gardens. There's no hardship in that! Bits of shrubbery, green lawns, plants are to make them the sort of place one likes to linger in. Never mind—there are new wonders within. Step into the private elevator that is to lead to your particular apartment. Uniformed concierges stationed about will be on hand to direct the visitor.

Mansion-like Spaciousness

When the elevator stops, and you step out, you are within the private vestibule that leads to a spacious foyer. No crowding of arriving guests! Roomy closets conveniently await discarded wraps and hats. Dining room, living room, and library adjoin in triple glory. How spacious, how high the ceilings, how cleverly planned the details. No disfiguring radiators to mar the precious space. They are concealed within the wall in the deep window-space. Floors of "herring-bone" design, walls panelled and painted, generous windows smiling out upon the quiet of Park Avenue—what more could one ask? Why, a fireplace, of course! A room without a fireplace is like a home without a hostess—there's something lacking. And so here in dining and living room and main chamber there is a great open fireplace just waiting for the roaring log, or quiet coal fire that is to give an air of welcome and hospitality.

Perfect Domestic Facilities

Out through one side of the foyer are the pantry, kitchen, scullery, and servants' rooms. Those quarters will inspire efficiency, there's never a doubt. White tiled walls in the kitchen, and cement sealed floors for cleanliness, a great store room, and plenty of closet space for order. What a model cuisine that invites! An individual laundry is an added pleasure.

Out from the other side of the foyer, one finds the master chambers. Pass along the noble hallway. There is nothing mean in height or width. What a picture gallery that would make for the connoisseur. A favorite picture here, a priceless painting there, and the hallway would suddenly assume an enviable air of interest and importance.

Comforts and Conveniences

Open this door. Do not mistake that for a room. Its size is deceiving. It is just one of those comfortable closets that abound to delight the heart of the housewife, or the woman with a generous wardrobe. The chambers themselves might have been transplanted from some palace, they are so handsome and dignified. All about are the convenient touches that are to delight the occupants—fixtures for the reading lamp, private bath with sunken tub, and needlepoint shower. Even electric lights in the roomy closets have not been forgotten. A study at one end of the hall gives a private corner for the delightful reading hour, or forms a guest room instead.

There are apartments with a Southern exposure to be had. People who are in search of a city home that is to be as imposing as a mansion should see "The Mansions."

P. S. Tomorrow The Particular Person will discuss Living De Luxe in "The Mansions."

10 to 17 Rooms
4 to 6 Baths
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(Number Eight of a Series of Advertisements)

TAMMANY CHARGES FALSE, SAYS MAYOR

With Controller Prendergast, He Gives His Side of Seaside Park Purchases.

EVADES NO RESPONSIBILITY

But Says Dreamland and Rockaway Park Deals Were Started by Tammany Officials.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, through the Fusion Committee of 1917, issued a statement yesterday giving in detail the administration's side of the city's purchase of two seaside parks, Rockaway and Dreamland. The Mayor and the Controller asserted that for the last two years Tammany Hall and its agents have been conducting a campaign of falsification concerning the matter, and that since the opening of the present municipal campaign District Attorney Swann has employed the influence and machinery of his office in the interest of his own candidacy and that of his associates on the Tammany ticket. The statement says:

We are very glad to proclaim full responsibility for all we did in the acquisition of these two parks. We know, and the District Attorney knows, they were necessary to the proper development of the city, and, while we cannot claim credit for beginning the movement for the parks, we do claim that we did all we could in responding to the popular demand for ocean beach parks, while at the same time taking unusual measures to safeguard the financial interests of the city.

Although the responsibility of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast was limited to their action as members of committees of the Board of Estimate in recommending the purchase of these park lands, and in later voting for their condemnation, Tammany has sought to make it appear that these two officers have been responsible in some way for the price paid by the city for Rockaway Park and the price which the city may be called upon to pay for Dreamland.

That this suggestion is false is known to Tammany and its agents and particularly to the District Attorney, who is a lawyer, and who knows that we had no more to do with the price than he had. The facts concerning the acquisition of these parks loom up so large that they cannot be hidden by even the mass of misstatements heaped up by Tammany in its two-year campaign of falsification.

Tammany Started Rockaway.

The Mayor and the Controller sum up the record of the purchases as it is shown in the public records and documents which are open to public inspection, as follows:

Rockaway Park was put on the public map and condemnation proceeding instituted by a Tammany Board of Estimate three years before we were elected to the Board.

Condemnation proceedings, again instituted in 1911, were conducted by the Corporation Counsel appointed by Mayor William J. Gaynor, who was elected on the Tammany ticket.

The Corporation Counsel made no appeal from the award of $1,250,000, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the award was paid.

The New York American, now trying to discredit the park acquisition, claimed blatantly and proudly in 1909 that it was the originator of Rockaway Park and fought then for an appropriation $250,000 larger than the final award.

Frank L. Dowling, Tammany candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, introduced the resolution calling for the purchase of Dreamland Park, and, as a result of his resolution and the act of a Tammany Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate voted to acquire the park.

Mayor Mitchel's Corporation Counsel vigorously opposed an award of $1,014,000 for the Dreamland property, and succeeded in having the confirmation of the award reversed by a higher court.

Not one cent has ever been paid to Senator Reynolds or any other owner of the Dreamland Park property, and Mayor Mitchel's Corporation Counsel is still fighting before a new commission in condemnation to procure the lowest possible award.

Despite all these facts of record, says the statement, Tammany has attempted to make it appear that both parks were purchased as the result of close affiliations between members of the Fusion Board of Estimate and a "real estate gang." According to the Mayor and the Controller, the movement for the acquisition of the present Rockaway Park had its official beginning in 1904, when George B. McClellan was Mayor. Public hearings were held upon the matter, and among those who appeard in support of the proposition was Frank L. Dowling, then an Alderman. The Legislature authorized the Board of Estimate to appropriate $2,500,000 for the purchase of the land. The park plan, according to the statement, had the support of the leading citizens and humanitarian organizations of the city.

When the matter came before the Board of Estimate in 1907, it is set forth, Controller Metz was its leading champion, and the Tammany Board voted unanimously to buy Rockaway Park. A resolution changing the map of the city to provide for the park, including the lands later acquired from the Neponsit Realty Company, was approved by Mayor McClellan and the Corporation Counsel was instructed to start condemnation proceedings. In September, 1907, the Tammany Board of Estimate attempted to buy the land at private sale, but another resolution was adopted providing for condemnation. Because of the financial panic of 1907, it is set forth, the board directed the Corporation Counsel to take no further action until 1909.

Questioned the Title.

When the matter came before the board again in that year, it is stated, Controller Metz fought to the last to have the city buy the park. The purchase was again halted by the question of Government title. Bird S. Coler, then Borough President of Brooklyn, raised the question, claiming that the title was vested in the United States Government. The matter was then referred to the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to report upon the question of title. The statement says:

"We have recited this lengthy record in order to demonstrate the amount of public interest in this proceeding, the support which the purchase of Rockaway Park had from distinguished and public spirited citizens, and the readiness evinced by a Tammany administration to acquire this land.

The statement then recites editorials and news articles from The New York American to show that William R. Hearst was in favor of the plan. The matter came before the Fusion Board of Estimate on Oct. 7, 1910. The Corporation Counsel reported that there was no claim to the title of the land on the part of the Federal, State, or City Governments. In the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Dowling introduced a resolution which led to the purchase of both Rockaway and Dreamland Parks. In July, 1911, the corporate stock budget committee, consisting of Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President McAneny, rendered a report favoring the acquisition of both parks.

On July 27 the Rockaway Park special committee recommended the acquisition of the park and the acceptance of options tendered by the Neponsit Realty Company. One of the options was for the sale of the land at private sale for $1,225,000 and the other was an option to sell to the city at $1,225,000 in case any award might exceed that sum. The Board of Estimate accepted the options and, with Mayor Gaynor presiding, directed the Corporation Counsel to begin condemnation proceedings. The Board, it is set forth, did not in any way attempt to fix a price for the Rockaway property, but that was left for decision by condemnation commissioners. The board did take precautions, however, to assure through options, that the price would not be excessive. The statements continue:

The options were in a sum less than any one of three independent appraisals made by well-known real estate men for Jacob A. Riis of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. The appraisers and the valuations they placed on the property were as follows:

Joseph P. Day—$5,000 an acre.
Robert E. Simon—$5,000 an acre.
Henry C. M. Fitzgerald—$5,800 an acre.

The District Attorney has charged that these appraisals obtained by Mr. Riis were paid for by the Neponsit Realty Company, owners of the property, and has charged further that one of the appraisers has been employed by the man who is known to be a friend of Mr. Riis. Mr. Fitzgerald, it is said, therefore, it can readily be claimed that he has repudiated his appraisal. Mr. Day and Mr. Simon both assert that they never received one cent from the Neponsit Realty Company or any one else for the appraisals made for Mr. Riis. They assert also that they have never repudiated their appraisals, but still stand by them.

The option upon the award in condemnation accepted by the Board of Estimate on the recommendation of the special committee was at a rate per acre slightly less than the lowest appraisal made. The committee, therefore, felt that its extraordinary step in securing this option from the owners gave a peculiar protection to the city. Obviously, if the commission in condemnation should make an award at a rate higher than $5,000 an acre, the city would be in a position to exercise the option at $1,225,000, that is, at the rate of $5,000 per acre. If, on the other hand, the commission in condemnation should make an award at a rate less than $5,000, the city could stand upon the award and benefit by the difference between that and the option price.

All in Commission's Hands.

On Dec. 11, 1914, the Estimate Board adopted new resolutions definitely placing the acquisition of Rockaway Park under Chapter 456 of the Laws of 1906, and requesting the Corporation Counsel to apply for the appointment of a Condemnation Commission. The board on Jan. 23, 1912, adopted rule and damage maps for the condemnation proceedings. The statement then says:

"This closed all contact of the Fusion members of the Board of Estimate with the Rockaway Park proceeding. From that time forward it was conducted as a condemnation proceeding in the office of Mayor Gaynor's Corporation Counsel, Archibald R. Watson. No member of the Board of Estimate at any time had any responsibility with respect to the price paid by the city for this property. The responsibility was that of the Supreme Court and the Commission in Condemnation appointed by the Supreme Court. That commission was appointed by Justice Marean on March 7, 1912, and consisted of William S. Cogswell, Clarence Edwards, and John J. Goodwin.

"While neither Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Prendergast nor Mr. McAneny had any responsibility for the conduct of the condemnation proceeding, or any contact therewith, or anything to do with the determination of price, we are convinced that the Corporation Counsel who conducted the proceeding discharged his duty well and in the public interest.

"We assume full responsibility for the decision to acquire this park. While responsibility for the price paid rests not upon us but upon the Commission in Condemnation appointed by the Supreme Court, we are of the opinion that the price awarded by that commission was fair and reasonable and that the transaction has been throughout creditable to the city."

Regarding the purchase of Dreamland Park, the Mayor and the Controller set forth at length all the proceedings and declare that a Tammany Board of Aldermen first asked that the city make the purchase, following a popular demand for its purchase in 1911. In the case of Rockaway Park, it is stated that the purchase price was fixed through condemnation proceedings and that after the land had been appraised by the city's real estate experts the Fusion Board of Estimate had nothing to do with its acquisition. The proceeding, it is stated, was initiated by Mayor Gaynor's Corporation Counsel, Mr. Watson, and carried over into the present administration. Final award of $1,014,602.32 was made on April 5, 1915. The award was confirmed by Justice Blackmar and the city took an appeal, and the award was set aside. The Appellate Division on March 17, 1916, reversed the lower court and sent the matter back to a new commission in condemnation for a rehearing. The statement says that the claims of the owners are now being vigorously contested. The statement adds that not one cent has yet been paid out of the city treasury to the owners of the land and concludes:

"In place of receiving any special consideration at the hands of Fusion members of the Board of Estimate, Mr. Reynolds and his associates have received treatment more harsh than has been customarily accorded to claimants in other condemnation proceedings. How utterly untrue have been the statements published concerning our connection with the above proceedings, how outrageously the office of District Attorney of the County of New York has been prostituted to political ends, is demonstrated by the foregoing recital of facts, all of which are of record, and incontestable."

As an appendix to the Mayor's and Controller's statement, George McAneny added the following:

"I was, at the time, a member of the Board of Estimate committee recommending the acquisition of the seabeach parks, serving with the Mayor and the Controller. I have read their statement of the record in the matter, with which I am equally familiar, and concur in it wholly. There was no dissent from the general public approval when the Board of Estimate took the action necessary to secure these properties. There has been no dissent since. With the prices paid, or to be paid for them, or with the methods of payment, neither the Board nor any of its members had anything whatever to do."

SENATOR PRAISES MITCHEL.

Owen, a Democratic Leader, Denounces Tammany's Fight for Spoils

Robert L. Owen, Democrat, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate, who attended the dinner in honor of the Japanese Commission at the Waldorf on Saturday night, said yesterday, before leaving for Washington, that he had been deeply impressed at the ovation given to Mayor Mitchel by the diners, when they cheered six minutes for the Mayor. He said he was much disappointed that the Mayor did not receive an indorsement in the Republican primary.

"Mayor Mitchel has given New York a notable administration," he said. "No scandal with any foundation has appeared since he took office. It is beyond my understanding how New York could consent to his defeat now that he has so courageously consented to run again for Mayor.

"Certainly Mayor Mitchel could not enter the Democratic primaries, considering the autocratic control of the Tammany machine. Mayor Mitchel, believing in Democratic principles, holds the opinion that public offices are public trusts and not the spoils of organized political Hessians.

"The town and the country know of his early advocacy of preparedness, that he has served in two Plattsburg camps; that he called the Mayors of seventy-five of the country's greatest cities in a convention in St. Louis, where a strong resolution was passed in favor of universal military service and a great navy; that he has taken the most vigorous and efficient steps to protect New York against seditious plots; that he organized the Home Defense League, which is taken as a model by many of the cities throughout the country—in short, that he typifies the finest type of Americanism in our war with Germany.

"I have been impressed with the character of those especially hostile to him—those who hate the British and our other allies—those who urge pacifist measures, and those who sympathize with our enemies. From a national standpoint New York City ought to have a Mayor distinguished, first of all, for his stalwart, strenuous Americanism. It will be a distinct blow at patriotism to defeat such a man after four years of such exceptionally honorable service."

MAYOR POINTS OUT CAMPAIGN ISSUES

"Common Morality and Loyalty to This Country" the Principal Ones, He Says.

MUST UPHOLD GOVERNMENT

Keep Graft, Waste, and Politics Out of City Departments, He Urges In Grace M. E. Church.

"The issues of the campaign will be two," Mayor Mitchel said last night in an address at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street. "The first is common morality, or, in other words, whether this city will reinstitute graft and waste and politics in all city departments, which are now conducted on a clean, efficient, and nonpartisan basis. The second issue is loyalty to this country, and that is whether the people of this city want an administration which will support and uphold the National Government by every means in its power, or whether this city wants an administration which will seek opportunities, covertly or openly, to embarrass the Federal Government.

"The City of New York is not a part of the Federal Government nor is it charged directly with duties to the Federal Government," Mayor Mitchel added, "but, as the greatest city of the country, thousands of opportunities arise of necessity which enable the city either to support and strengthen the National Government, or to embarrass and hamper it. This administration has done everything in its power to support the National Administration. The issue is whether the people of this city wish to maintain in power a loyal administration, or to experiment with one of another type."

Mayor Mitchel said that the practice of Tammany, in regards to schools, hospitals, and child-caring institutions, had been to appropriate certain sums and to allow them to spend without supervision or control, so that large percentages of the public money went for graft or mere waste.

"This administration has proceeded upon a different principle," he said. "We have not considered that our duty was done when certain sums of money was appropriated. On the contrary, we have watched the spending of the money and we have seen to it that every dollar was wisely spent and that the people of this city got a full return for their money.

"We found, when we began to investigate the city's charitable institutions, that the children in the feebleminded institution on Randall's Island were badly cared for. At a surprise visit one day, the Controller and myself found twenty or thirty babies lying unattended in the broiling sun, covered with flies and suffering an extrame degree of neglect. Further investigation revealed numerous abuses, the burden of which was eventually borne by these youthful wards of the city. The neglect of the city's children found here and elsewhere could be speedily traced to the fact that the rule had been previously to appropriate money and to consider the city's duty toward its children done.

"We have discarded that rule. We now not only appropriate the money, but we see to it that it is spent properly and effectively. The care of children in this and other institutions of the city has been completely changed, and children who were, before this administration entered office, starved, neglected, and kept in misery, are now well cared for and kindly treated. The question now before this city is whether the people with the present humane treatment of the 30,000 and more child wards of the city continued, or whether they wish to reinstitute mismanagement into this department which will insure a return to the old conditions of graft and waste with its accompaniment of wretchedness and neglect among the children."

Mayor Mitchel touched briefly on his controversy with private charitable institutions having financial support from the city, which at one time bitterly opposed the city's interference to remedy conditions. He said that institutions which at one time were opposing the administration's plans have since been heartily co-operating. He compared the old days of brazen graft and inefficiency in the Police Department with the standards which it has attained under Police Commissioner Woods and said:

"The Police Department is the rock on which previous Administrations have always split. In the past it is usually been open to suspicion. It has generally been run, nominally by a Police Commissioner, but in reality by a small, secretive group of men, known as "The System," who have had their own interests at heart, not the city's interests. This administration came into power immediately after conditions in the Police Department had been laid open to the public by the revelations following the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Every one knows the difference in the Police Department as it is today and as it was then. Every one knows the great work which Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has done. Under his administration graft has become practically unknown. The spirit of the policeman has been raised immeasurably.

"It is essential that a Police Department should be organized for the prevention of crime, as well as for its detection and punishment, and it has been so organized by Police Commissioner Woods. He has done so many splendid things for this city that I have found it extremely difficult to keep track of them, but one thing I want to mention is that in various districts of this city, where the percentage of juvenile criminals had been far too high, he has organized a new branch of the service, composed of policemen who are assigned to win the confidence of the children and youth of the neighborhood, to be their friends and counselors, to aid them and to advise them, to find them employment and by all means to keep them from vicious and criminal ways. Police Commissioner Woods has been eminently successful in this work, which, like every genuine work of social service, saves men and women to the community, makes good citizens, and reduces the number of bad ones. Putting it on the lowest level, this plan results in direct money gain to the city, for it lessens the number of inmates of institutions of correction and reduces the cost of supporting the city's criminal class by gradually doing away with that class.

"This is only one of the good works of Commissioner Woods. You know his work and you know what the Police Department has been under Tammany Administrations. It becomes merely a question of common morality whether you wish the graft and the abuses which flourished in the Police Department under the Tammany Administrations to be restored, or whether you wish the clean and able police administration of today to be maintained."

URGES MITCHEL TO RUN.

Henry A. Wise Wood Calls It an Important Patriotic Duty.

Henry A. Wise Wood sent Mayor Mitchel a telegram from Gloucester, Mass., yesterday urging him to run independently for Mayor. The telegram read, in part:

"It is unthinkable that you should permit a political accident to overthrow the superb governmental structure which you have built up for the City of New York. It is your duty instead and that of every decent citizen regardless of his party to fight for its preservation from destruction by the dark forces of disloyalty and sedition which are striving to throw the governmental influence of our city into the scales of war against the United States and its allies."

10,000 WILL URGE THE MAYOR TO RUN

Continued from Page 1.

Republican organization, is growing so fast that it is hard work to crystallize it in the various boroughs. That is being done, however, as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Outerbridge said yesterday that he is being swamped with requests from citizens who want to take part in today's mass meeting at City Hall. The proposition, he added, was receiving remarkable support from all classes.

Court proceedings to have Mr. Bennett's name substituted for that of the Mayor on the Republican election ballots, as a result of the overturning of the primary results, will be begun this morning in Part I. of the Supreme Court. Abraham S. Gilbert, representing the Mayor, and Theodore F. Baylor, on behalf of Mr. Bennett, had a conference at the Court Association yesterday and agreed upon a form of order to be presented to the court. Both sides admitted that there was a possibility of the matter not being definitely settled for at least two weeks. They said it was doubtful if a Supreme Court Justice had the power to order the substitution of Mr. Bennett's name on the ballots and thus have it certified by the Board of Elections and the Secretary of State.

Both sides admitted that it might be necessary for every election district board to reconvene and certify to the new count of ballots before it would be legal for the election officials to act. If these boards reconvene it is expected that at least two weeks will elapse before the change is made. In this event considerable confusion will arise, as the corrected ballots must be sent to France in time for the New York soldiers there to vote on Election Day. Should the local district boards refuse to make the change without an official recanvass of the votes, it may take even longer than two weeks before the matter is definitely settled. Mr. Bennett reiterated yesterday that he would fight to a finish and would enter into no bargain, deal, or compromise whatever, to withdraw from the ticket. He said:

"The situation as to the candidates at the coming Mayoralty election has now been fixed. Without taking into account the frauds committed at the recent primary, which deprived me of at least 5,000 votes, I have been nominated by a direct primary as the candidate of the Republican Party by a clear majority of 611, after a deliberately organized plan to count me out. Nevertheless, certain of the newspapers continue to state that delegations will wait upon me to urge me to retire from the field. It is time that these rumors were set at rest.

"I entered into this contest for the reason that I believed that the time had come when the City of New York should be governed for the interest of the citizens solely, and not for the benefit of large corporations and other special and financial interests in the city. I, therefore, made my appeal for the nomination directly to the people. The people have responded to my appeal and have nominated me by a substantial majority in the primary, at which more votes were cast than at any previous Republican primary. I accept this vote of confidence which the people have given me, and shall remain in the fight for decent government until the close of the polls on Nov. 6 as the candidate of the plain people.

"Mr. Mitchel, nevertheless, desires to run as an assistant to Tammany Hall he has that right under the election law. I am no longer interested in Mr. Mitchel as an opponent. He has given us the most lawless administration which the city has ever had, and the people have repudiated him. If he persists in running he will receive less votes than the Socialist candidate. My fight from now on is against Mr. Hylan. Before leaving Mr. Mitchel to his fate, however, I desire to refer to one matter. He stated that if he runs he will make the fight upon the issue of 'Americanism.'

Approves of President's Course.

"My ancestors on my father's side were Quakers and settled in Pennsylvania over 200 years ago. My original American ancestor on my mother's side landed in Connecticut over 250 years ago, and ancestors of mine have served in the American Army during the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the civil war. This fact, however, makes me no better and no worse than any other true American citizen, whether he has just been recently naturalized or whether he is the son of a naturalized father, and is no reason why any one should vote for or against me.

"In the present crisis I approve of the President's course in backing up the honor and rights of the American people and in his stand in using the forces of the army and navy to protect and further the principles of democracy upon which the country was founded.

"When I was in the Legislature I voted for a bill making it a crime for a merchant to try to cover defects in his goods by using the American flag as a trade-mark. Mr. Mitchel apparently has no scruples on this point, but is trying to use the American flag in a vain attempt to cover up the defects in his administration. After I am elected Mayor I shall not use the American flag in order to enable me to tap the wires of business rivals of any financial interest, nor to cover up an attempt to make the State pay for real estate claimed to be owned by real estate speculators when it is really owned by the State of New York, as was done by the Mayor in the Rockaway Point fortification matter. Nor during the campaign shall I solicit any votes by the use of the American flag.

"I shall appeal to the voters upon the platform that it is time that the city was delivered from the rule of the financial interests and administered solely for the benefit of the citizens, and also upon the ground that my record shows that I am better qualified for the position of Mayor than any of my opponents. I expect to open headquarters this week. I have already started to organize my Campaign Committee, and expect to have at least ten volunteer workers in every election district in the city. The campaign for my election starts today. If Mr. Mitchel does not run there will be three candidates. If Mr. Mitchel runs there will be four candidates. But it is immaterial who or how many candidates there are. I shall carry every borough in the City of New York. It is time now for everyone who believes in good government to take a stand. Those newspapers that hereafter support Mr. Mitchel will in reality be working for the election of Mr. Hylan, the Tammany candidate. Those persons and those organizations which hereafter support Mr. Mitchel will in reality be supporting Mr. Hylan, the Tammany candidate.

"I appealed to the plain people at the primary and received my nomination from them. I shall make my appeal from now on to the plain people and am confident that, having been nominated by the people, that nomination will be ratified at the polls on Nov. 6. This statement should set at rest all rumors that I shall retire in favor of anybody or enter into any bargain, deal or compromise whatever. In a few days I shall announce my platform."

More Revolts from Tammany.

The City Democracy, which was organized to fight Murphy's control of Tammany Hall and help in the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, announced yesterday that revolts from the Tammany organization by Tammany district captains and workers was continuing. Jacob Walz, who was elected last week as Vice President of the Shenandosh Club, the regular Tammany Hall club of the Thirteenth Assembly District, has withdrawn entirely from Tammany Hall and become the leader of the City Democracy in that district. Mr. Walz, it was announced, has established headquarters at St. Nicholas Avenue and 125th Street and has enrolled more than 150 Democrats of his section in his organization. Many of these were elected with him as members of the Tammany County Committee of the district last week. In announcing the withdrawal from Tammany Hall, Mr. Walz said:

"This is no time for politics. People today are not machine politicians. I have always been an organization Democrat and have tried to do my best to promote the best interests of the Democratic Party in New York City.

"Dark and sinister influences existing in New York have forced home to every New York man, woman, and child an issue which I had hoped and prayed would not be forced upon us. This issue is today the cleanest cut of any ever presented to the people of New York. It is simply a question if the groups of wicked citizens banded together to thwart and destroy what President Wilson and America are doing will achieve the foul purpose of showing the Central Powers in Europe that America is divided against itself and that these influences, operating through machine politicians, can punish a man who has stood for America and seize control of the leading city of the world. This issue is bigger than any ever presented before in any campaign to the people of New York. It is bigger than New York City. It is a national issue. It is an issue commending itself to every loyal and decent city in the whole United States."

Besides the meeting at Cooper Union tomorrow night, the City Democracy will hold another meeting at the same place on Wednesday night to ratify its nominations. This will take the form of a city convention, and delegations representing every Assembly district in the city will be present.

At the Fusion Committee headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, the Irish Fusion Committee held a meeting yesterday and indorsed Mayor Mitchel. Colonel Charles Healy was elected Chairman and Colonel Edward Duffy, formerly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Chairman of the Executive Committee. A complete organization with a Vice Chairman will be formed in every borough. Mayor Mitchel, who was at Fusion headquarters, addressed the meeting. The Fusion Platform Committee will meet this afternoon at the Park Avenue Hotel to draft its platform. Tonight at the same place the whole committee will meet to adopt it.

JEWISH RELIEF FUND GETS $500,000 IN DAY

Contributions Made on Yom Kippur Will Be Sent to Sufferers in War Zones.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday that on Yom Kippur, or the Jewish Day of Atonement, about $500,000 had been contributed for the alleviation of distress among the 3,000,000 Jews left homeless by the war. A statement of thanks was given out by Jacob Billikopf, Executive Director of the Relief Committee. It read:

"The Yom Kippur appeal this year was made possible through the generosity of Sam C. Lamport, who, without solicitation, offered to pay the entire cost of the campaign. Mr. Lamport has for a number of years been affiliated with Jewish charities in this city and has given up much of his time and resources to the cause of the suffering Jews in Europe.

"The $10,000,000 asked of the Jews of this country is purely for life-saving. It will provide only the barest necessities for the 3,000,000 Jews in the warring regions. Their sons are in the trenches, leaving behind only the aged and infirm, the women and children.

"If every Jew in this country assumed his duty of giving according to his means, if necessary giving up luxuries for the cause, the $10,000,000 sought could be raised overnight. The Yom Kippur million asked for should be contributed without fail. It is highly important that it be realized, and those synagogues that failed in the task on Yom Kippur will have the opportunity to make the appeal today."

At a meeting of 600 members of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies at the home of Sam A. Lewisohn at Ardsley yesterday, Mr. Lewisohn and Felix M. Warburg urged all Jews to contribute all they could to the Jewish War Relief Fund and to the charities at home. Mr. Warburg made a plea for the institutions represented by the federation.

"There remains one duty that is less fashionable, but nevertheless crying, and that is to look after the people who are left at home," said Mr. Warburg. "We are charged with the duty to provide the charitable institutions with sufficient funds to enable them to run them. We have raised about $700,000 more than the institutions ever had at their disposal, and still, in consequence of the war, we are not able to provide properly what the institutions need. Such an increase could never have been foreseen, and it is most fortunate that the federation has been established."

Mr. Lewisohn asked for volunteers for the committees to do social work, saying, "Let us all do our 'bit' in every sense."

Northcliffe to Speak at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Lord Northcliffe will be one of the speakers at the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, the exercises taking place Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The building is valued at $1,000,000 and is the gift of George Eastman of Rochester. Other speakers will be Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, formerly President of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Ottawa, Canada, and Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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WANTS TO NAME PERKINS.

Mayor Asks for Power to Appoint Market Commissioner.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Governor Whitman asking him to urge the Senate when the Legislature meets today to amend the Palisades Park bill so that George W. Perkins could become Market Commissioner of the city. The Mayor pointed out that the bill creating a Market Department for the city specifies that the Mayor should appoint the Commissioner, and he said it was his desire to appoint Mr. Perkins. The letter read:

"I understand the Legislature convenes again on Monday. May I ask you to urge the Senate to an immediate decision in the matter of amending the Palisades Park bill so that Mr. Perkins could become Market Commissioner of this city? You were good enough to recommend to the Legislature when it convened in special session that this amendment be made. The necessary bill was introduced in the Assembly and passed by a practically unanimous vote.

"The bill creating a Market Department for this city specifies that the Mayor should appoint the Commissioner. It is my desire to appoint Mr. Perkins, and as you have acquiesced in this view and the Assembly has concurred by an overwhelming vote, I feel that I am justified in urging that the Senate War Committee report the bill out, so that a definite decision may be had that I may know whether or not I can make the appointment I have suggested or must appoint someone else."

"Oh, Boy" Plays at Camp Devens.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The first theatrical performance given at the United States military training quarters at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., took place this evening at 7 o'clock when the entire "Oh, Boy" musical comedy company from the Wilbur Theatre, Boston, went through their complete performance as a free offering to the men in training. Comstock and Elliott, producers of "Oh, Boy," and the Messrs. Shubert, Directors of the Wilbur Theatre, were responsible for the free performance.

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A MAN sometimes uncomfortably finds himself named as executor of a relative's or friend's will. With no previous experience, he is expected to engage in the intricate duties of executorship.

Executorship has become a specialized business. Few individuals combine the necessary knowledge and facilities with which the modern Trust Company is already equipped.

Executorship is an important part of our business. We know from long experience what to do and how best to do it.

If you are thinking of making your will and are interested in further information about executorships, Mr. Warren, Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, or the Manager at any one of our uptown branches, will be glad to consult with you.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

BUY a Liberty Bond, or die in bondage! "Shell out" to your country, or be shelled out by the enemy! Across the angry sea, Civilization is being crucified in the blood that runs warm and the tears that run dry. To ravished Belgium, France in travail and England at bay, our ships are gleaming Galleons of Hope, but, man! it takes your dollars to float them over there.

Buy a Liberty Bond! Stand behind our Soldiers and Sailors who are standing in front of you. Patriotism is born in the mind, not in the mouth, and it isn't what the heart feels, but what the hand does, that counts in winning the war. Buy a Liberty Bond, and knock "schrecklichkeit" higher'n a kite!

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

dividends year after year

The stability of a corporation, its power to yield dividends year after year, results from incessant adjustments in policy and methods to meet changing conditions.

Many executives find help in making these adjustments by study of SYSTEM, a magazine that promotes dividend stability by passing along good ideas of successful men.

"I frankly say that SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, has supplied our company suggestions worth thousands of dollars."—*B. F. Tobin, president of the Continental Motor Company.*

"SYSTEM is exactly what a magazine for business men should be—a clearing house of the best thought and practice in business."—*Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company.*

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches business men, the best paying part of magazine circulations

Window Shades

Insist that your apartment be equipped with our Shades, and thereby overcome the trouble of poorly made and installed shades.

You will get them if you insist.

Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Income and War Excess Profits Taxes

We have prepared for distribution a brief summary of the provisions of the Revenue Bill, adopted in conference September 29, 1917, which change the present Income Tax and create the War Excess Profits Tax.

While the Act will not become law until the conference report is formally adopted by both Houses of Congress, and the Act is signed by the President, our summary is intended to outline the effect of the Act in its present form.

We have in preparation and will distribute as promptly as possible, after the Act becomes law, a pamphlet containing the full text of the Act, with explanatory digests and notes.

Our Tax Division will welcome inquiries relating to questions of taxation.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street — Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street — New York

Income Taxes and The Average Man

The income tax schedule with the possibilities of maximum war imposts does not affect to any great degree the average man with from $5,000 to $25,000 to invest.

What he will have to pay in income tax is small compared with what he has saved in buying now instead of before this country became involved in the war.

Current liquidation comes from heavily taxed big investors.

Lightly taxed small investors have open to them remarkable income opportunities.

Our Investment Department has drawn up diversified suggestions for investment which may be made the basis either of outright purchase or on the Partial Payment Plan with monthly installments from $5 up.

Send for Lists M-15 and T-15.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
42d St. & Broadway, 25 Court St., Brklyn
59th St. & 2nd Av. 810 Broad, Newark.
165 West 42d St. Bridgeport, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.

You can not afford to have money idle

Interest counts up so rapidly that one can not afford to have money idle even temporarily. Yet many persons at present have funds that are absolutely idle, earning no income whatever, because they are hesitating about the kind of investment to make. This need not be. Such funds can be deposited with us on certificates which pay a fair rate of interest and which can be made redeemable at any time to suit the customer's investment requirements.

Our officers will be glad to explain this handy and profitable method of taking care of idle funds. You are invited to confer with our officers at either office.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Resources over $330,000,000
Downtown Office: 16 Wall Street
Astor Trust Office: Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street

Established 1723

Autumn Opening

FURS

COATS WRAPS

Imported Models

Revillon Frères

5th Avenue at 53d Street

Rambles in New York

No. 2

START your stroll where Riverside Drive begins at 72nd Street, and you may continue it, if you will, for three miles along what Sir Henry Irving called the most magnificent residential avenue in the world The bluff on which it is built rises as high as 130 feet; across the river are the Palisades with the glass roof of a movie studio glistening in the sunlight. Perhaps a warship lies doring at anchorage, and there is always a trim yacht or two shifting about in the tide. It makes a walk that contrasts most pleasantly with the swirl of the city only a few blocks below; and when you are ready to go home, at any point on it, you may take the same service that brought you up—service 5 of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Two-in-One Hudson Seal Muff and Purse

(Dyed Coney)

$18.95

Canteen shape muff topped by a silk-lined opening containing leather coin purse and vanity concealed in lining.

Copy of one selling for considerably more. Unique and quaint, and highly serviceable.

Second Floor—Fur Dept.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th Sts.—3d to Lex. Ave.

BUFFALO 400 Rooms 450 Baths

CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

Rates are the Same

In the face of steadily-mounting operating costs, Hotels Statler rates have not been raised.

We have been able to maintain the old rates thus far—but only because of the liberal patronage of the traveling public, so the credit is yours, not ours. All the wise economies we can command would not offset the increase in our costs if we were not filling nearly all our rooms night after night.

Hotels Statler are unique among hotels of the first class in their reasonable and well-balanced rate-schedules. More than 60% of our 3,100 rooms (in four cities) are priced at $3.00 a day and less.

Building in St. Louis and New York

The new Hotel Statler, St. Louis, opens shortly.

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated. With its 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths it will be the largest hotel in the world, and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT

DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL

17 Degrees—All perfect

GARFIELD ORDERS COAL PRICES CUT

Limits Retailer's Margin So Cost to Consumer Cannot Exceed Average in July Last.

ORDER EFFECTIVE TODAY

Covers Both Anthracite and Bituminous, Also Coke, and Provides for Penalties.

MINE PRICES READJUSTED

Anthracite Pea Size Reduced, Some Exceptional Bituminous Classes Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal and of coke will come under Government supervision tomorrow. Thereafter all dealers, except where bona fide contracts are in force, must sell under regulations set down by the Fuel Administration in co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, made public tonight the plan under which the prices to the consumer were to be fixed, and sounded a warning that stern penalties would be imposed in the event of fraud on the part of any dealer.

The general plan is to permit dealers to add to their retail gross margins for the year 1915, when the industry was in a more normal condition, 30 per cent., if the total arrived at by this process does not exceed the retail margin for July, 1917. Sworn statements concerning such margins (the difference between the average cost to the dealer and the price at which they sell to the consumer) must be submitted. Fraud in statements of this kind will be rigorously prosecuted. Special provisions are made for price fixing by dealers who were not in business in 1915.

Dr. Garfield will endeavor to work out this scheme in co-operation with State Fuel Administrators and local committees which will be named. He has said that he would be very much surprised if there were not a considerable decrease in the price of coal to the consumer, and some decrease is assured by the fact that the margin allowed cannot be in excess of that applicable to coal sales in July, 1917, when prices were lower than they are today.

It is believed also that a considerable number of the sworn statements concerning dealers' margins will show a figure under the margin generally accepted by coal dealers in July. The plan was worked out carefully by Dr. Garfield and the Federal Trade Commission before the allowance of 30 per cent. was agreed upon. It does not represent a profit of 30 per cent. to the dealer over the 1915 figure, as costs are higher.

Dr. Garfield selected 1915 as a normal year because the coal shortage which resulted in continued rises in prices did not begin until 1916. The additional 30 per cent. is allowed to cover the increase in the retailers' cost of doing business, which has increased substantially during the last two years. Prices already fixed by the Government for coal at the mouth of the mine are near those charged in 1915, and with the jobbers' charge now limited to 25 cents a ton and the cost of transportation not materially increased, the consumer in every comunity should be able to get coal of any description approximately at the price he paid in 1915.

Some Mine Prices Raised.

The announcement of the retail price-fixing plan was but one of the important developments today, as Dr. Garfield reduced the price of pea size anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania 60 cents a ton, free on board the mine. Increases in prices fixed by President Wilson for bituminous coal at the mine in a score of so-called "outlying districts" also were granted. These do not affect the prices fixed by the President for the principal bituminous fields, but were permitted at this time in "exceptional" cases, as many operators had stated that production could not be continued unless relief were given, and that a large number of the small mines already had shut down.

These new scales are subject to revision, but the fact that Dr. Garfield had granted substantial increases in these outlying districts was hailed with enthusiasm by the larger operators of bituminous coal, who saw in it the first step to a general increase in prices of from 30 to 50 cents a ton. An increase of about that amount, it has been held, would be necessary to meet the demand for wage increases. It was reported today that Dr. Garfield might agree to a compromise increase of wages to miners.

The reduction in anthracite pea coal mined in Pennsylvania districts will have a vital effect on the retail prices to be fixed under the Garfield plan. Here are the figures for this coal, free on board, mines:

	New Price.	Former Price.
White ash	$3.40	$4.60
Red ash	3.50	4.10
Lykens Valley	3.75	4.35

Producers to whom a differential of not to exceed 75 cents was permitted in the President's order of Aug. 23 may continue to add the same differential. Tons are to rate at 2,240 pounds.

A detailed statement of the plan for fixing retail prices, which included definitions of retail dealers and retail gross margins, was issued by Mr. Garfield.

A definition given of a retail gross margin follows:

"The difference between the price charged by retail coal or coke dealers to consumers and the average cost of coal or coke to such retailer free on board railroad cars at his railroad siding, yard, pocket, or trestle, when such coal or coke is received by him by rail."

Other important points in the ruling of the Fuel Administrator are:

Details of Retail Price Fixing.

On and after the first day of October, 1917, in making prices and sales to consumers, the retail gross margin (as hereinafter defined) added by any retail dealer to the average cost (determined as hereinafter provided) of any size or grade of coal or coke for each class of business shall not exceed the average gross margin added by such dealer for the same size or grade for each class of business during the calendar year 1915, plus 30 per cent. of said retail gross margin for the calendar year 1915; provided, however, that the retail gross margin added by any retail dealer shall in no case exceed the average added by such dealer for the same size, grade, and class of business during July, 1917.

By this order retailers are required to fix a retail gross margin which may be less than, but shall not in any instance exceed, the margin added by them in 1915, plus 30 per cent. thereof.

REPORTS.—From retail dealers in various sections of the country monthly reports will be required by the United States Fuel Administrator and the Federal Trade Commission on blanks to be supplied for this purpose. On these forms the dealers must return the cost of coal or coke received by them, their sales prices, and their gross margins. Whenever necessary, supplementary reports on accounting forms provided therefor will be required to show the actual cost of conducting the retail business and other information which may be required. The accounting forms will contain directions as to returning them to the State Fuel Administrators.

RETAIL DEALERS BEGINNING BUSINESS SINCE 1915.—Any persons, firms, corporations, or associations not engaged in the retail coal or coke business before Jan. 1, 1916, and consequently unable to determine their real gross margin during 1915 by the method above described, shall return at once to the Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C., a sworn statement of the average retail gross margin which they have received during the period they have been in business on each grade and size of coal and coke and for each class of business. Pending investigation and action upon this information, such retail dealers may continue to sell coal or coke at a gross margin not to exceed the average gross margin which they have received during said period. Provided, however, that the above-mentioned increase of 30 per cent. shall not be added by them to such margin, and that the retail gross margin added by such persons, firms, corporations, or associations to their average cost of coal or coak shall not in any case exceed the average retail gross margin added by them for the same size, grade and class of business during the month of July, 1917.

RETAILERS' CONTRACTS WITH CONSUMERS.—Contracts between a retail dealer and a consumer made before this date are not affected by this order, provided that such contracts are bona fide in character and enforceable at law.

In making deliveries of coal or coke under such contracts a retail dealer will be expected to supply only the minimum amount of any coal or coke which under the terms thereof he can be obliged to deliver, unless and u til he has met the reasonable requirements of other consumers desiring to purchase coal or coke from such dealer.

Immediate investigation into the cost of local distribution and the profits of retail dealers will be made by the State Fuel Administrators acting through local committees and with the aid of accountants. The State Fuel Administrators will be charged with the duty of recommending to the Fuel Administrator remedies for all abuses and avoidable hardships arising under the operation of this order.

Typical Mine Increases.

The increases granted in outlying bituminous coal districts were grouped in nineteen subdivisions. In most instances the increase in the price which may be charged for "run of mine" coal was the important feature of the readjustment; in a few cases the increases were for prepared sizes and slackings or screenings.

Here are a few typical examples of increases on run of mine coal, the prices quoted being respectively those now granted by Dr. Garfield and the prices fixed recently by Presidential proclamation:

Lafayette, Ray, Clay, Platte, and Lynn Counties, Missouri—$3.15, $2.70.

Appanoose, Wayne, Boone, and Webster Counties, Iowa—$3.15, $2.70.

Thin vein seams at Hartford, Midland, Hackett, Greenwood, and Deming, Arkansas—$3.05, $2.65.

Lefior and Haskell Counties, Oklahoma—$3.50, $3.05.

Okmulgee and Tulsa Counties, Oklahoma—$3.10, $2.05.

Coal County, Oklahoma—$3.30, $3.05.

Pittsburgh and Latimer Counties, Oklahoma—$3.50, $3.05.

Bituminous coal mined in Walsenberg, Cannon City, Rout Garfield, Gunnison, Durango, Mesa, Pitkin, Montezuma, Delta, Montrose, and Rio Blanca districts, Colorado—$3, $2.45.

Bituminous coal mined in Trinidad District, Colorado—$2.75, $2.45.

Big seam district, Alabama—$2.15, $1.90.

Pratt, Jaeger, Jefferson, Nickle Plate, and Coal City districts, Alabama—$2.35, $2.15.

Cahaba, Black Creek, Brookwood, and Blue Creek districts, Alabama—$2.85, $2.40.

Coronoa district, Alabama—$2.85, $2.40.

Brazil block field district, Indiana—$2.95. (Brazil block) $1.95, (price for State fixed by President's proclamation.)

A few changes not in the above table quote the same figures as fixed by the President for run of mine, but change prices for other sizes.

Announcement was made also that smithing coal and cannel coal might be sold until further order at the prevailing market rate.

Hair Cutting Prices Going Up.

The barbers of Washington Heights have joined the ranks of the price-raisers. THE TIMES, in a letter signed "Boss Barbers of Washington Heights," has been asked to announce a new schedule of prices. The boss barbers announce that they have raised the price of hair cutting to 35 cents for adults and 25 cents for children "on account of the high cost of material and the raise in salaries to the men."

CITY'S BELLS RING IN NEW LIBERTY LOAN

Ship and Factory Whistles Also to Join Today in Call to the People for Funds.

CELEBRATION AT CITY HALL

Local Committees Prepare for Big Drive to Help Raise $3,000,000,000 in 27 Days.

This is the first day of the second Liberty Loan campaign, and it was heralded in New York City soon after midnight by the ringing of many church bells, and will receive the formal indorsement of Mayor Mitchel at a great reception on the steps of City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. At the same hour the ships in the harbor that have whistles and are flying the flags of nations fighting for civilization will blow them, and there will be a greeting from the sirens of hundreds of factories.

The managers of the campaign in New York and the Second Federal Reserve District said last night that it would be no easy job to raise their share of the $3,000,000,000 in the twenty-seven days allotted to the task, and they have accordingly completed a program that will summon all the forces of patriotism available. From the moment Mayor Mitchel starts his address to the gathering of bond salesmen, campaign managers, and school children at City Hall this morning, there will be no let up in the spectacular events and appeals to the loyalty of the people that will be distinguishing features of the campaign.

The city was liberally decorated with Liberty Loan posters put up last night by a "Flying Squad," headed by Guy Emerson, head of the Publicity Department of the New York Liberty Loan Committee. Mr. Emerson and his assistants, some of them well-known business men, left the headquarters at 120 Broadway in automobiles at 6 o'clock last evening to put up the colorful appeals that will decorate the billboards, stations of the elevated railroad, buildings, and store windows during the progress of the campaign. Last night, too, 1,000,000 other posters, subscription blanks, and literature for use in the "drive" were mailed from the New York office to bankers, business men, manufacturers, and others in the Second Federal District, so that there might be no delay in taking the subscriptions.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon hundreds of women will meet at the Chamber of Commerce under the leadership of Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the Women's Executive Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Chairman of the New York District, to make final plans for their part in the campaign.

Some time during the week, there will be a great parade of sailors and marines through the city in behalf of the loan; on Oct. 16 there will be a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, and on next Wednesday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a meeting of the representatives of more than 300 trade, civic, industrial, financial, labor, and patriotic organizations in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to make arrangements for another parade on Oct. 24, officially designated as Liberty Loan Day throughout the nation.

In the meantime, every one of the 320,000 owners of automobiles in the State will be asked to display stickers urging subscriptions on the windshields of their motors; subscriptions will be accepted in department stores, banks, railway stations, &c.

And in order that these manifold activities might start with a rush, the local managers put in a busy day yesterday. First, they arranged for an announcement of the opening of the second Liberty Loan campaign in the churches, and obtained the names of hundreds of clergymen who will give it their active assistance. Then, after making arrangements for a supplemental "drive" by Boy Scouts, they spent the remainder of the day and most of the night sending out the subscription blanks which will be available for use in thousands of banks and business houses throughout the State this morning.

"I feel sanguine of the complete success of the campaign," said Allen B. Forbes, Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, last night. "I am sanguine notwithstanding the magnitude of the task and the necessity for painstaking, industrious effort to bring the duty of subscribing home to each individual in the country. The appeal for the loan will be, first of all, an appeal to the patriotism of the American people. It is essential to the successful prosecution of the war with Germany, on which depends the safety of this country, that the Government receive the financial support of all the people.

Mr. Forbes will be the spokesman for the Liberty Loan forces at the ceremonies at the City Hall this morning in the absence of Benjamin T. Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for this district. The bond salesmen and others will assemble at 120 Broadway at 9:15 o'clock and march to the City Hall under the escort of two companies of regulars from Fort Hamilton and two detachments of sailors from the navy yard. They will also be accompanied by 800 school children from Public Schools 50 and 14, led by their Principals, Miss Anna McNulty and George L. Hentz. In case of rain the speeches will be delivered in the Aldermanic Chamber.

M'ADOO STARTS ON BOND TOUR TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

ing extended data about the war, the reasons why America is taking part in it, and what Liberty bonds are, and why they are issued have been prepared for the use of school teachers, speakers, &c. More than one million copies of these books will be distributed, one of them being sent to every school teacher in the United States.

Mr. McAdoo's Appeal.

Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"For the purpose of equipping with arms, clothing, and food our gallant soldiers who have been called to the field; maintaining our navy and our valiant tars upon the high seas; providing the necessary means to pay the wages of our soldiers and sailors and, if the bill now pending in the Congress passes the monthly allowances for the support of their dependent families and to supply them with life insurance; constructing a great fleet of merchant vessels to maintain the line of communication with our brave troops in France, and to keep our commerce afloat upon the high seas in defiance of the German Kaiser and his submarines; creating a great fleet of airplanes, which will give complete supremacy in the air to the United States and the brave nations fighting with us against the German military menace; and for other necessary war purposes, the Congress of the United States has authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell to the American people bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest, with valuable tax exemptions, and convertible under certain conditions into other issues of United States bonds that may be authorized by the Congress. The official circular of the Treasury Department gives full details.

"There is now offered to the American people a new issue of $3,000,000,000 of bonds, to be known as the Second Liberty Loan. They will be issued in such denominations and upon such terms that every patriotic citizen will have an opportunity to assist the Government by lending his money upon the security of a United States Government bond.

Wants No Gifts.

"It is essential to the success of the war and to the support of our gallant troops that these loans shall not only be subscribed, but oversubscribed. No one is asked to donate or give his money to the Government, but every one is asked to lend his money to the Government. The loans will be repaid in full, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

"A Government bond is the safest investment in the world; it is as good as currency and yet better, because the Government bond bears interest and currency does not. No other investment compares with it for safety, ready convertibility into cash, and unquestioned availability as collateral security for loans in any bank in the United States.

"People by thousands ask the Treasury constantly how they can help the Government in this war. Through the purchase of Liberty bonds every one can help. No more patriotic duty can be performed by those who cannot actually fight upon the field of battle than to furnish the Government with the necessary money to enable it to give our brave soldiers and sailors all that they require to make them strong for the fight and capable of winning a swift victory over our enemies.

"We fight, first of all, for America's vital rights, the right to the unmolested and unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the surplus products of our farms, our mines, and our factories may be carried into the harbors of every friendly nation in the world. Our welfare and prosperity as a people depend upon our right of peaceful intercourse with all the natoins of the earth. To abandon these rights by withdrawing our ships and commerce from the seas upon the order of a military despot in Europe would destroy prosperity and bring disaster and humiliation upon the American people.

"We fight to protect our citizens against assassination and murder upon the high seas while in the peaceful exercise of those rights demanded by international law and every instinct and dictate of humanity.

"We fight to preserve our democratic institutions and our sovereignty as a nation against the menace of a powerful and ruthless military autocracy headed by the German Kaiser, whose ambition is to dominate the world.

"We fight also for the noble ideal of universal democracy and liberty, the right of the smallest and weakest nations equally with the most powerful to live and to govern themselves according to the will of their own people.

"We fight for peace, for that just and lasting peace which agonized and tortured humanity craves and which not the sword nor the bayonet of a military despot but the supremacy of vindicated right alone can restore to a distracted world.

"To secure these ends I appeal to every man and woman who resides upon the soil of free America and enjoys the blessings of her priceless institutions to join the League of Patriots by purchasing a Liberty bond."

TRIS SPEAKER TO GET BOND 1.

McAdoo to Sell It to Ballplayer in Cleveland Today.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Secretary William G. McAdoo will open the second Liberty Loan campaign by hoisting the Liberty Loan flag on the public square here tomorrow morning and selling the first bond for $1,000 to Tris Speaker, outfielder of the Cleveland American League team.

Secretary McAdoo will then address campaign workers in the Chamber of Commerce. In the afternoon he will go to Toledo to open the campaign there.

Access

to a safe deposit box is a question that brings up important problems. In the case of the death of the holder, for instance—and in the matter of joint access, by different agents, to a single safe.

Write for the booklet "Access"

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1870

REPUTATION

Our reputation becomes part o yours when you bank with us. If you wish to be known as a sound, conservative business man, bring us your deposit.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York

44 Court Street, Brooklyn

Still to the Fore!

Saks Knitted Overcoats for Men

¶ There are plenty of knit coats to be had around town, and at all prices, but in selecting you knit coat at Saks you do so with the assurance that you are getting the best there is to be had. Ever since their intitial bow at Saks we have used only one grade of cloth in our knit coats, and that the best, for experience has taught us this is the only kind of fabric suited for a topcoat.

¶ Therefore, despite rising woolen costs, we are still using the finest knit cloth loomed, and say without reserve that Saks knit coats this Fall will hold their own against the severest barrage fire from any direction.

Heather Mixtures, Greys, Browns, Tan, and Khaki.

Prices $20 $29 $32

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Motor Suits

OF FINE QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP

Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes (Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

CLEARANCE SALE

Chauffeurs' Suits and Overcoats

Beginning This Morning

Broken Lots of Sizes, Materials and Colors

To avoid misunderstanding and possible disappointment we give below a schedule showing exactly the sizes, quantities, prices they have been and the sale prices.

If you can be suited you will get a bargain.

No C. O. D.s No Approvals

Chauffeurs' Suits	Were	Now	34	35	36	37	38	40	42	44	46
Grey Whipcords and Black and Blue Broadcloths.	$50.00 to $60.00	$31.75	2		1		1	2	1		
Grey Whipcords and Black and Blue Broadcloths and Serges.	$42.50 to $60.00	$24.75	9		5		2	6	9	2	
Grey Whipcords, Black and Blue Broadcloths, Grey, Black and Blue Serges.	$35.00 to $50.00	$18.75	4	2	3			4	3	1	1
Overcoats											
Single and Double Breasted Grey Whipcord, Black and Blue Broadcloths, and Serges.	$45.00 to $85.00	$26.75			1		4	5	10	1	
Black and Blue Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Serges, Black, Blue and Green Kersey.	$30.00 to $55.00	$18.75			2		2	3	3	2	1

Automobile Rain Shirts, $2.15 and $5.35

Formerly $8.00 to $25.00. Black, grey and tan.

Store open until 6 o'clock

Fourth Floor.

On Their Way to France

Centemeri warm gloves are in many kits—

Waterproof horsehide, rugged Cape and heavy buckskin, unlined, lined and double-lined—wrist length, regular and extra-deep soft gauntlets to serve as wristlets—

Whatever is needed for our boys on sea, land or in the air—

To give them a winter's comfort.

Splendid, practical gifts that should be sent early.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.

(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Aid From the Orient

The most frequent complaint of merchants today concerns itself less with high prices than with scarcity of goods, both due to the shortage of labor. Even the housekeeper has her problem of satisfactory domestic help at big wages.

There is one solution of the labor problem that has received so far but superficial consideration, and this is the importation of alien labor, with especial reference to those willing and intelligent workers, the Chinese. With the overflowing 413,000,000 population of China, there could be spared enough laborers to meet our needs, and for their importation the present legal debarments could be suspended.

With recognition of the industry and frugality of the Chinese, these laws were framed along high protective tariff lines, so that our native labor might not be compelled in competition to change its old habits or form new ones, and that it might not be lost to union control. But the times involve sacrifices even from labor, and the more labor gives now the less it will have to give with the inevitable readjustment of wages.

The customers of the Harriman National Bank in every field of activity would be benefited by letting down the bars at this time. A higher class of labor would be elsewhere released for their service, and wages would be price-fixed by the law of supply and demand.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

McGIBBON & CO.

UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS AND DECORATIVE FURNISHINGS

Embracing Latest fabrics assembled for this season's requirements, with Novelties in Furniture, Portieres and Interior Decorations.

FULL STOCKS AND PRICES MODERATE.

Specials for Dainty Boudoirs and appropriate styles for Library and Living Rooms, also Transparent Curtains of the Newest Materials now in demand.

Oriental and American Rugs.

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

The Annual Fall Sale of Women's Coats

in which the values are nothing short of phenomenal begins on the Fourth Floor today.

Women's Coats of Pom-Pom Cloth Special at $48

Illustrated. A stunning belted coat with unusually spacious pockets and ball trimmings. The large collar and cuffs and exceptionally deep border are of Baffin Seal. Lined throughout with Fancy Striped Silk and warmly interlined. Colors: Reindeer, Brown, Green, Pekin, Mole, and Claret.

Fashionable Wool Velour Coats at $39.50

In new 7/8 length model with double belt in back and tie belt in front. (*Illustrated.*) Sides are trimmed with double rows of buttons and deep collar, cuffs and border are of Mole Coney. Lined throughout with Silk and warmly interlined. Colors: Brown, Green, Taupe, Navy Blue, and Burgundy. Just one of many styles at this price.

Coats for Touring and General Wear, $29.50

Illustrated. One of the season's best models, displaying slit pockets and large adjustable collar of Kolinsky-Coney. Lined throughout with Satin and interlined. Colors: Brown, Green, Taupe, Purple, Reindeer and Purple.

Smart Street Coats at $19.50

In the season's most individual models in belted effects, with large convertible collars. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Eponge, Cheviot, and two-toned Velour. Half or fully silk lined. Colors: Oxford, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Taupe, Beetroot, and Black.

Fourth Floor.

A Few Examples of the Many Remarkable Values To Be Found in the Saks' Blouse Dept.:

Tailored Blouses of Washable Satin at $5

In the very modish double-breasted effect—smart and very becoming for wear with the new tailleur suits. Also—originally styled Georgette Crepe Blouses (as illustrated) with tucked bosom, and new tuxedo collar of Wash Satin. Both may be had in Flesh, Pink, or White.

Georgette Crepe Blouses at $3.95

Illustrated. One of the daintiest models shown for Fall, reproducing with unusual fidelity the charm of a recently imported model. Embroidered jabot edged with Venise Lace.

Blouses of Taffeta in New Suit Shades, $3

They meet fashion's latest decree in an unusually pleasing manner. All the most fashionable colors, with stripings in bright colors. Both low and high-neck models included.

On the Third Floor—For two days only

Taffeta Silk Petticoats Special at $3.85

A new model, of excellent quality Silk Taffeta, showing tucked flounce trimmed with petal-shaped ruffle. Obtainable in Black, changeable and solid colors.

Very Attractive Negligees at $3.85

A limited quantity, very specially priced. Developed in Albatross, Wool Crepe, and Challis, in loose and belted models. Some are trimmed with hand-embroidery, others have lingerie collars or Satin ribbon trimming.

Washable Satin Bodices at $1

Superior in every detail to bodices usually offered at this price. In Flesh color with embroidered Blue Bird design, finished with wide band of Cluny Lace. Ribbon straps.

Dainty Undermuslins, Special $1

Just one lot of Redingote combinations. Made of nainsook effectively trimmed with dainty laces and embroidery. Four models—in all sizes.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Diamond Bracelet Watches

The Saks' Jewelry Department has now assembled a most unusual collection of Diamond-set Bracelet Watches, suitable for gift purposes. There is a splendid assortment of most exquisite designs to select from, and the prices range from

$138 to $350

Doralis Pearls

Doralis Pearls are so nearly Oriental that only an expert can unravel their identities, either together or apart.

In durability, beauty of lustre and richness of color they have been declared superior to any other artificial pearl yet introduced.

The Saks Jewelry Department is now featuring necklaces of these beautiful pearls in one size, of graduating sizes, at prices ranging from $5 to $50.

Brooches, Rings and Earrings may also be had set with Doralis Pearls at very reasonable cost.

Jewelry Dept., Main Floor

Boys' Corduroy Suits $6.50

With extra pair of knickers

Made in snappy Norfolk model of fine quality corduroy. Tailored by America's foremost speicalists on boys' clothing.

At $6.50 a value worth more than usual consideration. Ages 7 to 16. *Illustrated.*

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Boys' Mixture Suits at $6.50

Extra knickers included.

Cleverly modeled in fabrics selected especially for their service-giving qualities. Ages 10 to 18.

A 21-inch

Wavy Switch Special $3.95

Made of selected hair, and may be had in any shade. Experts in attendance insure proper matching and give advice without charge on the proper arrangement of the coiffure.

Today and Tuesday only—The Annual Fall

Sale of Women's Frocks

These prices are only possible as a result of several months of preparation, the narrowing of our usual margin of profit and by concessions from our dressmakers. Included are frocks for afternoon, matinee, calling and informal wear, all skilful reproductions and adaptations of exquisite French models most remarkably priced.

Wool Jersey and Serge Street Dresses at $15.75

Smartly tailored Wool Jersey dresses in simple straight line model with sash, and button trimming, in Pekin Blue, Beetroot and Plum. Also a very charming model in Wool Serge, embellished with Soutache embroidery; in long line effect featuring plaited skirt. (*Illustrated.*) Obtainable in Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Combination Dresses of Satin and Serge, $25

Illustrated. A reproduction of a "Jenny" model, with large White Satin Collar and hand-made Satin buttonholes. Colors: Navy Blue, Brown, Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Modish Wool Jersey Frocks at $25

Illustrated. A very pleasing dress of Wool Jersey with front and sleeves embroidered in contrasting color. Collar and Vestee are of White Satin. Colors: Beige, Pekin Blue, and Taupe. Sizes 34 to 42.

Serge Dresses for "Stylish" Stout Figures at $25

Three models in sizes 42 to 50. One with hand embroidery on front and tie sash. Another with combination machine embroidery and a third model in straight line plaited effect. Navy Blue and Black only.

Satin and Georgette Crepe Dresses at $18.50

A very becoming model for afternoon wear. Waist and sleeves of Georgette Crepe tastefully embroidered, and skirt in Georgette Crepe and Satin combined. Light Grey, Beige, Wisteria, Black, Copenhagen Blue, Sage Green. Sizes 34 to 42.

Soutache-Embroidered Afternoon Frocks at $29.50

Of Satin and Georgette Crepe, suitable for informal functions, theatre afternoon or card party wear, featuring many style innovations shown in a "Premet" model. Made of soft lustrous Satin with Georgette Crepe Sleeves and Soutache-embroidered waist. French, Grey, Beige, Taupe, Wisteria. Sizes 34 to 42.

A Sale of Beaded Bags Special at $12.50

Solid beaded bags in frame model with beading extending all over frame. The designs are such as may be found only in the most exclusive shops, and the colorings are in the softest and richest of shadings. Each bag silk lined and fitted with mirror and purse. At $12.50 they are without a parallel.

Main Floor.

New Fall Suits for Women

in a remarkable variety of models, at prices which are the lowest for suits of such high character in make and finish.

At $25—**Tailored, Dressy and Sport models,** featuring many exclusive style innovations, fashioned of Broadcloth, Velour, Gabardine, Homespuns, Serge, Poplin, and Wool Jersey trimmed with braid, velvet, or fur. Lined with silk and heavily interlined. One model *illustrated.* Sizes 34 to 44.

At $35—**Beautifully tailored suits** trimmed with the wanted furs or velvet; smart Sport Suits in Silvertone Velour or Jersey, Suede Cloth, Suede Velour, Twill Velour, Tricotine or Broadcloth, lined with Peau de Cygne and warmly interlined. All the modish shades, and sizes 34 to 46. Two models to 52½.

At $45—**A collection of the most charming suits** introduced for Autumn, exact reproductions of high-priced imported models. Tailored in all the wanted and best of materials, displaying luxurious trimmings of Nutria, Seal, Skunk-Opossum and Kit Coney—all of the very highest standard. You must see these extraordinary values before deciding on a suit anywhere. Sizes 34 to 46, and two models up to 52½.

Fourth Floor.

Ultra Smart Bustle Suits for Misses at $45

The newest and most individual of suit fashions for misses is the bustle suit with long pointed Basque front, ripple back, and Tuxedo collar of Hudson Seal. It is now being shown in our misses' department at $45.

The graceful lines and skilful tailoring of this suit will appeal to the most critical.

Fashioned of excellent quality Broadcloth, silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Newest of Fall and Winter Coats at $35

The largest collection of fashionable coats assembled at this one price—values that are emphasized by comparison. Tailored in Pom-Pom Cloth, Irish Tweeds, Wool Velour, Burella and Broadcloth, featuring large collars of Taupe or Kit Coney, "Kerami" Plush, and self material. Half or fully silk lined or interlined. All fashionable colors, and sizes 14 to 18 years.

Seven New Models in Misses' Serge Dresses at $22.50

All serge dresses in exquisite Basque style with draping and shawl collar; straight-line and coatee effects embroidered or braided, featuring clever belts and sashes. Tan, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Beginning today the annual

Sale of "Binner" Corsets $6 and $7

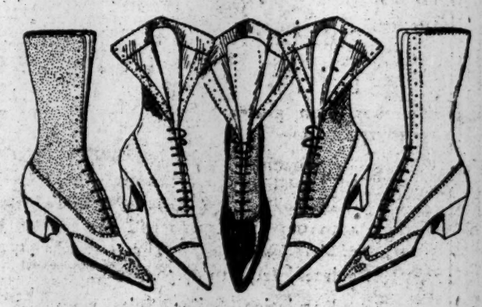
These are all new corsets in the late Fall models, made to sell at much higher prices. Made of Pink, White, and Blue Broche, with dainty trimmings in self color or White. Every woman should take advantage of this remarkable offering, which we cannot hope to duplicate this season. All sizes for both women and misses.

Third Floor.

Beginning Today, on the Second Floor, an Important

Sale of 2,500 Pairs of Women's Fashionable Boots Very Special at $7.25

The illustrations show the graceful models in which these boots are made and give some idea of the variety of styles awaiting your selection. All have been made according to the highest standards of shoe making, with every kind of heel now fashionable. All the wanted colorings for Fall are included, together with many stunning combination effects.



The Leathers and Combinations:

Patent Vamps with Modish Grey Nu-Buck Tops
Gun Metal Vamps with Smart Grey Nu-Buck Tops
Mahogany Vamps with Grey or Fawn Nu-Buck Tops
Mahogany Russia Calf with every style and heights of heel
All Gun Metal with heels in various styles and heights
Glazed Kid with Grey Nu-Buck Tops

This is the shoe event of the Fall season, in which are offered values in the smartest of footwear at a price we cannot hope to repeat. Sizes 2 to 8, and widths AA to D.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Men's Suits That Inspire Confidence

Equally as important as the dignified furnishings of the private office is the matter of correct dignified dress. The business man who dresses smartly yet conservatively breaks down the barriers between his visitors and himself.

"Supre-Macy" Suits at $27.50

have this quality of smartness plus conservatism. They are made exclusively for us of all wool fabrics in a semi-conservative model that looks business-like at a glance. Wherever possible they are hand-tailored; in fact they show more hand tailoring than garments advertised elsewhere as exclusively hand-tailored. Clothes of equal quality would cost you more in any other good store in town.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides; two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

All Silk Crochet Knitted Ties, $1.09

For neat appearance and long service it's hard to beat these knitted scarfs. Included are fourteen different plain shades, as well as heather mixtures and bias striped effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Going Golfing?

Before you start for the links check up your equipment and draw your reinforcements from our stock, at prices less than elsewhere.

Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies, Drivers,	$2.49
Irons,	$2.24
Thistle's Drivers and Brassies and Horn's Irons,	$1.49
Canvas Golf Bags,	$1.19 to $6.49
Leather Golf Bags,	$17.74

Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

DEPTH BOMBS PROVE DEADLY TO U-BOATS

British Admiralty Describes Recent Instances Where They Have Been Effective.

ONE U-BOAT TORPEDOED

Mine Sweepers Locate the Submarines After They Have Been Sunk—Raiders Suffer Heavily.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Another series of startling reports of recent naval actions against German submarines, illustrative of the manner in which the U-boat menace is being met, has been given out by the Admiralty. The records are official and authenticated, but no dates are given.

The statement begins by reciting how a torpedo gunboat sighted a periscope six hundred yards away and turned ship so that the periscope was traveling in the opposite direction to that in which it was first seen. When at a distance of fifty yards the periscope disappeared, and the gunboat, altering its course, passed over the submarine. The impact of the collision was felt, and when the Captain estimated that the submarine was under the after part of his ship explosive charges were dropped astern. A seaplane reported patches of oil on the surface, and a minesweeper found an obstruction on the bottom at this point.

A torpedo boat patrolling in the Atlantic found a steamer torpedoed and sinking. The survivors were rescued, and then the torpedo boat circled about the locality for more than an hour. Finally, a white patch of water was seen dead ahead. The torpedo boat dashed over the spot, grazed the submarine, and dropped three submarine bombs. Oil and air bubbles reeking of gasoline came to the surface, and the minesweeper found another obstruction here.

Submarine Sinks U-Boat.

The next encounter described in the statement was that of submarine against submarine. A British submarine sighted a German U-boat while both were on the surface. The British submarine dived and later picked up the enemy through the periscope. A torpedo, fired at 800 yards, caused a violent explosion in the German vessel. When the Britisher arose he found a patch of oil in which Germans were swimming. They said that they had been blown out through the conning tower and that their craft had been hit amidships, overturned and sunk.

A story characteristic of the minesweeper's spirit is next recited. A flotilla of sweepers was engaged in Western Channel waters when an explosion occurred between a pair of them, the wire net parting. When the sweeping wire was pulled in two mines were found entangled, one on the ship's side and the other just under the surface. The slightest roll of the ship striking the mine's "whiskers" would have been sufficient to set off an annihilating charge. The officer in command, being responsible for the lives of the crew, ordered them to abandon the ship. A senior officer with volunteers boarded the mine sweeper and cut the wire. The mines fell into the sea without exploding. The mines then were towed away gingerly by another ship.

The statement points out the value of the trawler, which hardly costs as much as one broadside from a cruiser. Life-saving is not involved in this service, but the courageous spirit of the sweepers is evident.

Merchant Guns Effective.

The training of mercantile marine officers in gunnery tactics is bearing fruit. A British merchantman was attacked by submarine gunfire from a distance of three miles. The shots were wild and she immediately replied. At the sixth and seventh rounds, smoke and flame burst from the forepart of the submarine which abandoned the chase.

Another ship sighted a periscope twenty yards off the beam. While swinging on a "hard ported helm" a torpedo passed the steven. A minute later a periscope appeared on the surface on the other side. A shot was fired, quickly followed by another and the submarine disappeared. The surface soon was covered with yellow oil.

The determination of the merchant marine is evidenced by the instance of an armed ship proceeding to Liverpool convoying one which was unarmed. A submarine was sighted at the same moment a torpedo struck the defensively armed vessel. The master ordered the ship abandoned, but he and the two gunners remained aboard. The unarmed ship fled, pursued by the submarine, whereupon the master opened fire from the sinking ship and forced the abandonment of the chase. The submarine returned and torpedoed the ship twice more. It then took the master and the gunners prisoners. Such instances as these have been investigated by a committee of the Board of Trade, shipping interests, and an Admiralty officer. Meritorious conduct has been brought to the attention of the King for award of honors.

REPORTS GERMAN SPIES ON AMERICAN SHIPS

Patriotic Education Society Says They Pose as Neutrals and Betray Merchantmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A statement was issued tonight by the Patriotic Education Society, with headquarters in Washington, making the charge that German agents are being placed on board American merchant vessels to betray them to German U-boats when the submarine war zone is reached. The allegation is made that these agents, who are German seamen, pose as neutrals, and that some of them are neutral subjects in the pay of the German Government.

"German agents, it has now become certain," says the statement issued under the signature of the society, "have been placed upon American merchant vessels for the purpose of betraying them when the submarine zone is reached. These agents are German seamen, posing as neutrals, and neutral subjects in the pay of the Imperial Government.

"The wireless is frequently used to summon the U-boat to its prey. At night signals are flashed from the portholes. In some cases the lights are shaded in such a way that a lamp three miles away can be seen, but not one a mile away. Sometimes a blue light is used, and sometimes a red light. Frequently a rocket is sent up. Sometimes a veil of smoke trails opposite the horizon marking the way to the ship. If the passage is made at night the firing is done in such a way that a shining trail of sparks point out the victim as clearly as if the giant searchlight had been turned upon her.

"Recently an oil steamer was sighted by a submarine. At a time when the U-boat was still at a distance, the firing crew deserted their post in a body. The men appeared on deck with life preservers belted on, ready to take to the boats. An army officer happened to be on board. He looked at the oncoming U-boat, noted the distance she was away and calculated that there was still an opportunity to escape. At the point of a pistol, he compelled the deserters to return to the fire room, and the tanker was saved.

"The use that is made of the wireless on shipboard, however, is giving our navy men the most serious concern. Besides informing the submarines of the vessel's whereabouts, the ship's wireless affords the German spy system an opportunity of communicating information of importance from the United States. Such messages can be sent within a few hours after any given vessel has cleared from an American port.

"Navy men feel that the defect lies in the fact that crews are hired today as in peace times without any inquiry into their nationality or their antecedents. They can come and go to American shores as they please, free to aid the enemy in whatever way the enemy pleases. The remedy would be to have merchant vessels manned by the Naval Reserve, already 8,000 strong. Then the seamen could be under naval discipline and a board of naval officers would deal summary justice to such acts of cowardice as that of the oil tanker's crew.

The above statement made by the Patriotic Education Society is in conflict with the regulations of the steamship companies, which do not permit wireless messages to be sent to sea and neither passengers or members of the crew are permitted to strike a light or smoke on deck in the danger zone.

Members of the crew have to be provided with passports, bearing their photographs, and in addition to the special inspection squad from Ellis Island, which boards all steamships after they have left the pier, the Navy Department has a launch on patrol duty all day searching ships for alien enemies.

SINKS U-BOAT IN FIGHT IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

British Freighter Arriving Reports Half-Hour Battle—New Device to be Used.

Officers of a British freighter which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port told of a half-hour fight in the English Channel with a German U-boat of the latest type, which was finally sunk by a shot from the four-inch stern gun.

The submarine was sighted shortly after daylight on Sept. 21, about 1,000 yards away on the starboard quarter. Two shells from the U-boat whizzed over the steamship's quarter deck, and the British naval gun crew returned the fire from their stern gun. There was a little choppy sea, and the aim of the German gunners did not score a hit during the fight.

The gunners on the steamship hit the submarine forward of the conning tower, but it was not a serious blow, because she continued firing. Just after a shell had missed the steamship stern her gunners fired a lucky shot, which apparently struck the U-boat squarely amidships, and the craft instantly disappeared.

The British officers said there was no mark in the hull of the submarine above water to show what her number was, and there was no trace of wreckage on the surface of the sea afterward, except some small pools of thick oil.

It was said that the Admiralty had a new device for protecting merchant vessels from torpedo attacks in addition to the smoke boxes, which would soon be attached to all ships in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean trade.

IN WAR, SAYS T. R., NOT FOR DEMOCRACY

America Entered Conflict Because of Special Grievance, Germany's Aggression.

MUST FIGHT TO VICTORY

Anything Less Will Mean Renewal of War and on This Continent—Again Criticises La Follette.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 30.—"Germany has reduced savagery to a science, and this great war for the victorious peace of justice must go on until the German cancer is cut clean out of the world body," declared Theodore Roosevelt in an address he delivered here today at the Workingmen's Red Cross Sunday Celebration.

"We did not go to war to make democracy safe, and we did go to war because we had a special grievance," the Colonel continued. "We went to war because after two years, during which, with utter contempt of our protests, she had habitually and continually murdered our noncombatant men, women, and children on the high seas, Germany formally announced that she intended to pursue this course more ruthlessly and vigorously than ever.

"This was the special grievance because of which we went to war, and it was far more than an empty justification for going to war. As you know, my own belief is that we should have acted immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. But, in any event, no self-respecting American can doubt that we had to act when we did act.

"There are official records of more than 10,000 separate atrocities committed by the German armies, not sporadically," continued Colonel Roosevelt, "but as a part of the deliberate plan of 'schrecklichkeit' of horror upon which the German Government has counted."

Quoting from recent statements by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn concerning German outrages, Colonel Roosevelt added:

"The conditions thus authoritatively described by an unimpeachable witness should wake every man and woman in America to the need of trying to help the tortured people of Belgium and France. Your committee here in Johnstown should get in touch with Dr. Hillis and follow his advice as to how to proceed, and you should, of course, back up the Red Cross in every way.

Arraigns Hohenzollernism.

"France and Belgium, together with England, have been fighting our battle as surely as they have been fighting their own. The Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns is seeking world dominion. It has shown ruthless treachery and brutality. Its course for three years has proved that it wants only the opportunity to strike down and plunder any power not able by military force to resist its attacks. In trying to save themselves, France and England and poor little Belgium have saved us; for this wealthy and helplessly unprepared nation would have been an easy and most desirable victim for Germany if it had not been for the allied fleets and armies which for three years have stood between us and ruin. During these years of ease our wealth has grown and all of us should give what we can to help the wretched victims who have suffered such intolerable wrongs in France and Belgium.

"But this is not enough. Merely to help the sorely stricken does not meet the situation. We must punish the aggressor in such fashion that never again will there be a repetition of such wrongdoing as Germany has committed in this war. Never again must we be put in such an ignoble position as to owe our safety only to others. Next time it may not pay other nations to save us from the effects of our folly. Uncle Sam must hereafter prepare his strength so that he himself can guarantee his own safety against any foreign foe.

"We shall fight in Europe so as to save ourselves or our children from the necessity of fighting on our own continent against alien conquerors. We are also fighting the battle of the liberty-loving, self-respecting, decently behaved nations of mankind. We must back up the Red Cross and all similar organizations in every way possible.

"But we must remember that our first duty is to develop to the limit our military strength. Everything else is of secondary importance to this. If we of this great democratic Republic do not show that we are able to defend ourselves by our own might, if we do not teach Germany that she cannot commit acts of insolent brutality at our expense without being called to account, we will lay up either for ourselves or for our children a future of shame and disaster.

"If this war ends in a German victory or a stalemate we can count with absolute certainty upon Germany at her own time striking down this Republic, for she rightly feels that our existence is incompatible with the safety of that spirit of despotic autocracy which she embodies today more than any other nation in the whole world."

Parallel from Johnstown Flood.

Using the disastrous Johnstown flood of 1889 as an example, the ex-President drew a striking parallel as to the peril of the United States resulting from its unpreparedness. He said that the owners of the South Fork dam here, which broke, causing the flood, had hesitated to strengthen it because of the cost, just as the leaders of this nation, in the period since the outbreak of the European war and prior to our entry, had hesitated to strengthen the nation's defenses.

"The owners of the dam," the Colonel went on, "said to themselves that there had never been a flood, and probably never would be, just as many in this country said we were not endangered by the war in Europe. And then the flood came, with the awful death of many persons, the destruction of homes, and the misery of families. Now, what would you have thought of people who at the end of that time had said: 'Let's rebuild the dam as it was. There won't be another flood.' Yet there are many who advocate rebuilding our national defense after the war as it was prior to the war."

Colonel Roosevelt again referred to the "shadow Huns, men who sit in our national Legislature and serve the Kaiser," and to "the Huns within our gates." Reviewing remarks attributed to Senator La Follette, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"You don't find any shadow Huns in Germany. If in Germany any man acted as La Follette in this country they would put him to digging trenches. I would send him as a gift to the Kaiser. Let the shadow Huns go back to their country."

ROADS MOVE MORE FREIGHT.

War Economy Cuts 25,000,000 Miles Off Passenger Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Through co-operation of shippers and the traveling public, the railroads of the country have been able to reduce their passenger service by approximately 25,000,000 miles since May 1, says an announcement today by the American Railway Association's Committee on National Defense.

This has released thousands of train crews and locomotives for freight service, facilitating the movement of coal, food products, and other war supplies.

The campaign to "make one car do the work of two" has resulted in the saving of nearly half a million freight cars, the statement adds, enabling the roads to move approximately 25 per cent. more freight since war was declared than during the same period last year.

ESTABLISHED 1847
PARIS - 13 Rue de la Paix
LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St

IMMIGRANT SCHOOL OPENS.

People's Institute Starts Training Classes for Workers Today.

In co-operation with the Mayor's Committee on the Americanization of immigrants who do not speak the English language the Training School for the Community Workers of the People's Institute will start today the first of a six months' course of instruction, Director E. P. Sanderson announced yesterday. The first part of this instruction is to include fifteen lectures, describing the aims and methods of the proposed Americanization, the value of the immigrant to American life, the question of naturalization, industrial problems and outlining the training of immigrants for citizenship.

Arrangements have been made with various of the municipal departments permitting students to get in intimate touch with expert guidance. The worker will have his choice of these specialized lines: health, food, conservation and domestic economy, child welfare, vocational guidance, recreation and community singing and co-operative art.

Application for admission to the classes may be made at the People's Institute, Cooper Union, or to the Mayor's Committee.

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED 1843

An Extraordinary Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

At Very Attractive Prices

Belated shipments, representing purchases made two years ago under very favorable conditions, have just arrived and enable us now to offer a superb assortment, worthy of the critical inspection of all who are in need of durable and artistic Rugs.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day

New Victor Records for October

A new "Last Rose of Summer" by Galli-Curci

A beautiful old song that is ever new—that takes on new beauties through the exquisite rendition of this wonderful soprano.

Victor Red Seal Record 74536. Twelve-inch, $1.50.

John McCormack sings an ardent love song

"Any Place is Heaven if You are Near Me"—just the kind of a song McCormack makes so real.

Victor Red Seal Record 64699. Ten-inch, $1.

De Luca in a melodious Traviata number

The famous "Thy Home in Fair Provence." Into it De Luca injects his distinctive personality and gives a remarkably stirring interpretation.

Victor Red Seal Record 74528. Twelve-inch, $1.50.

Olive Kline sings two old favorites, "Doan Ye Cry, Ma Honey" and "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."

Finale of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony beautifully played by the Victor Concert Orchestra

65 others including

8 Lively Dance Numbers	6 Exquisite Instrumental Solos and Trios
6 Charming Concert Songs	16 Attractive Popular Songs
2 Excellent Sacred Duets	2 Extremely Funny Dialogues

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear. Ask to hear the Saenger Voice Culture Records. There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect Victor reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
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FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

In England and in our best known American families, boys from 3 to 9 years wear some variation of the sailor suit for their everyday dress.

Our sailor suits, in their design, adhere strictly to the regulations of the English, French and United States Navies.

And, after all, there is nothing so becoming to a boy as the regulation sailor suit.

Regulation English Jumper Suit, with long and short trousers, made of English navy serge, for boys from 4 to 9 years, $13.50 and $16.50; of imported linens and striped galatea, $4.75 to $7.50.

Regulation Sailor Suit, worn with shirt inside the trousers, made of English navy serge, with long and short trousers, $13.50 and $16.50; of imported English drills and poplin, $7.50.

Boys' English Regulation Reefer of blue chinchilla, sizes 3 to 8 years, $25.

Boys' English Navy Reefer, with belted back, fashioned after the English officer's coat, made of fine blue chinchilla, $28.50.

English Tams of blue cheviot, $3.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Golfers---

—your opportunity —a one time chance

I have been caught by the draft and my entire stock of clubs, bags, balls and everything for the golfers' need is on sale at prices that must mean an absolute clearance. Call early, you may be disappointed.

J. F. Sylvester,
128 West 72nd Street

VENUS
10 PENCIL

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Mitchel—Our Fighting Mayor

Copyright by International Film Service

Keep him on the job

EVERY American likes a fighter, especially one who fights in the open for what he believes to be his duty.

Any man will fight for himself. It takes a big man to fight for others.

That is just what Mitchel has been doing for the past four years.

He has been everlastingly on the job, fighting to make New York cleaner, happier and a better place for us to live in.

Mitchel has never pussy-footed. He hits from the shoulder. He has fought more fights for our safety, comfort and honor than any other mayor we ever had.

Once started, Mitchel never quits. Look at the record.

There was the "Black Hand," preying on the decent Italians with blackmail and dynamite.

Where is it now? Mitchel has cleared it out.

What has become of the Gangs and Gunmen that four years ago shot up the town and laughed at the police?

Mitchel has cleaned them out.

The city was spotted with disorderly houses. Perhaps there was one in your block. Hundreds of them have been closed by Mitchel's administration, and many gambling dens besides.

The "Vice Trust" has been wiped out.

No wonder New York's underworld is fighting Mitchel.

Now consider his work of construction:

Mitchel saw the need for and organized the Home Defense League, comprising 20,000 volunteer police.

When war came they were ready at a moment's notice to take the place of the regular police who were sent to guard bridges, water supplies, electric lights and other public utilities from the nation's foes.

Four years ago there weren't schools and teachers enough for the children to have full-time education. Mitchel stirred up the Board of Education to make improvements, including a trial of the so-called "Gary System." He wants every child to have a big, broad, full-time education.

The orphans of this city never used to see anything nearer to a home than the charitable institutions. Mitchel has made it possible for thousands of these little dependents to be taken into private homes with loving foster-parents.

Children now are getting children's rights.

Mitchel broke up the old Tammany garbage game. Under Tammany the city paid contractors to take the garbage away. Mitchel made contractors pay the city $180,000 a year to get it.

Mitchel has done more for labor than any other mayor New York ever had.

During the past three years he has been called upon to settle many difficult labor disputes.

As a result, the unions, the employers, and the public trust his leadership because they have found him absolutely square and straight.

As a war-mayor, Mitchel stands out as the clearest-headed, the most far-seeing, the most whole-hearted Mayor in America. He has made New York honored for its preparedness and patriotism.

For two years Mitchel took the Plattsburg training to make himself a soldier.

Right now he would prefer to be fighting with our forces in France, but the people have drafted him for Fighting Mayor of New York.

For New York needs his fighting stuff more than the army needs it.

Keep him at his fighting-job!

Contributions Urgently Needed

The expense of this campaign is being met by voluntary contributions. Advertising is the most economical way of getting the facts before the voters. For example, $1.00 will pay for an advertisement like this in approximately three hundred copies of a newspaper; $10 will pay for three thousand, $100 for thirty thousand, and so on. If you want to keep Mitchel and Fusion on the job send a contribution to

SAM A LEWISOHN Treasurer 244 Madison Avenue, New York

Special Notice

There will be Mitchel-Fusion Mass Meetings Tuesday night, October 2nd, at 8 p. m., at Cooper Union, Manhattan, and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The following speakers will appear at both meetings: Mayor Mitchel, Comptroller Prendergast and Robert A Iamson.

Job E. Hedges will preside at Cooper Union, and Thomas C. Whitlock at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

All other candidates will also speak.

Fusion Committee of 1917

Remember—that Mitchel in order to make good must have behind him a working majority of the Board of Estimate. Here is the Fusion ticket and the number of votes each will cast in the Board:

Mitchel, *as Mayor*	3 votes	Pounds—*Brooklyn*	2 votes
Prendergast, *as Comptroller*	3 "	Whittle—*Bronx*	1 vote
Adamson, *as Pres. Board of Aldermen*	3 "	Gannon—*Richmond*	1 "
Borough Presidents		Higbie—*Queens*	1 "
Marks—*Manhattan*	2 votes		

Note the names and vote for those running in your borough!

Keep Mitchel on the Job!

DROP 25 GERMANS FROM ARMY LISTS

Men of Teutonic Origin and Sympathy Are Quietly Discharged After Inquiry.

AT POSTS AROUND NEW YORK

Same Weeding-Out Process Going On All Over the Country—Navy Acted Early in War.

About twenty-five soldiers of the regular army, who at the beginning of the war with Germany were on duty at posts in and near New York City, have been quietly dropped as a result of investigations as to their loyalty. This became known yesterday. They were not dropped as "spies," but simply because they were of German origin and of known German sympathies in the present war.

The above information comes from a source of unquestioned authority, and the number of German soldiers refers only to this particular section of the country. Many other soldiers, it is understood, have been quietly discharged from the army in other parts of the country.

Some of the soldiers who are now no longer in the service held noncommissioned positions, and in a few cases came forward of their own accord and frankly stated that their sympathies were with Germany and that they would resent having to go to Europe to fight against men of their fatherland. In every instance, it was said, these men were discharged from the army, and all are now pursuing, unhampered, so far as is known, other vocations in civil life. Some of them, it is said, are working in New York City.

One Held Important Post.

A few days after Congress declared war on Germany an officer of the army, then stationed at one of the most important regular posts in New York City, informed a friend that a soldier of German birth and of noncommissioned rank held an important position in the office of the Adjutant at that post, and that many important orders had to pass through this man's hands. Whether or not that soldier, whom the officer in question stated he distrusted, is still in the service was not disclosed yesterday.

As to the situation in the navy, it can be stated that the number dropped is not nearly so large as is the case in the army. This is due to the splendid efficiency of the navy's own intelligence service, which weeks before war was declared began a round-up of the men whose services in time of war the navy did not desire. When war was declared practically every man whom the navy had reason to distrust had already been dropped from the service. A great many of these men were employes of the navy yards and other naval establishments on shore.

The nature of the evidence against the soldiers who have been dropped was a phase of the question that THE TIMES informant declined to discuss. The Secret Service agencies are already at work in the various guard and national army cantonments in the effort to discover whether or not any German spies have been able to enlist in the guard commands, or have been accepted for the national army. The fire which damaged one of the barracks buildings at Camp Dix a few days ago is one of the matters now under investigation.

Weeding Out Munition Plants.

It will be recalled that a few weeks after the first division of General Pershing's army sailed for Europe it was discovered by the Secret Service that more than 300 enemy aliens had assisted in the embarkation of the regulars. Following this investigation, all of these men were discharged and replaced, for the most part, by retired soldiers of the regular army.

When war was declared a large number of Germans were employed in two of the most important munition plants in New York City, both in Brooklyn. Next to the Government's own great munition factories, these two are perhaps the most important in the United States. Both are engaged in the manufacture of munitions, which, in some instances, embody secret devices. These Germans are no longer employed in these plants, and a number of them are now on Ellis Island, interned, or in the Southern prison camps.

There are now over 200 enemy aliens held on Ellis Island, and yesterday, for the first time, these men were not permitted to receive visitors. For months past relatives and friends of these enemy aliens have been able to go to Ellis Island every Sunday and chat for hours with the men held there, among whom are several who are considered as having been among the most active German agents who operated in this country after the beginning of the European war and up to the time of their arrest.

Scores of men and women sought to get to the island yesterday and were informed when they arrived at the Barge Office that visiting privileges had been entirely suspended for at least a week, if not for a longer period.

THIRD QUOTA OFF TO CAMP.

2,500 Called and 133 Fail to Respond on Time.

The third contingent of the New York selective draft soldiers left for Camp Upton yesterday morning. The next movement of draft troops, which calls into service 25 per cent. of New York City's quota, begins Monday morning and will continue for five days, and by next Sunday there will be in Camp Upton about 27,000 men from New York City and Dutchess, Westchester, Putnam, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties. The last 30 per cent. of New York City's men will go to camp some time during the week beginning Oct. 15.

Of the 2,500 men who were called into service yesterday morning, 133 failed to respond for the 7:30 A. M. mobilization, and their names were turned over to the Department of Justice and the police. About 350 men were reported as delinquents during the three days that the movement of the third contingent continued. The total number reported since the first call is between 650 and 700, and of these it is said that about 250 have been located and are now at Camp Upton. The others are being brought in at the average rate of about twenty-five a day.

Roger B. Wood, in charge of the draft in New York City, said last night that any man who has been called and has failed to respond had better think the matter over seriously before taking any chances. "The best advice I can give to these men," said Mr. Wood, "is for them to immediately report for service. A reasonable period will be allowed, and at the end the names of all men who remain listed as delinquents will be made pubic through the newspapers."

All five boroughs were represented in the contingents which went to camp yesterday. The units from the First and Seventh District in the Bronx and from 162d to 170th, inclusive, of Manhattan entrained at the Pennsylvania Station at 10:30 o'clock, where a large crowd assembled to take part in the farewell demonstration. The jam in the station just before the first of the specials got under way was so great that several women fainted and had to be attended by doctors.

The Bronx units came to Manhattan on the Third Avenue elevated and formed in line at Thirty-fourth Street, after which, led by a band and drum corps, they marched cross town to the Pennsylvania Station, followed by several hundred of their relatives and friends. Every man carried an American flag, and the only persons in the parade who appeared unhappy were a few of the relatives of the soldiers.

The men from the Manhattan districts came to the station in Fifth Avenue buses, while two boards made the journey on big auto trucks. As did their comrades from the Bronx, they arrived waving flags and banners and appeared as happy as schoolboys because the time to get down to real work had arrived. Practically all of the Manhattan men were from Harlem, a fact which they advertised from more than a score of banners.

Fifteen Bronx districts were represented in the delegation which entrained at Long Island City. The Queens boards also left from Long Island City, going on the trains with the men from the Bronx. The Richmond delegation accompanied the Manhattan contingent, which entrained at the Pennsylvania Station.

The Brooklyn units entrained at the Carlton Avenue Yards of the Long Island Railroad. As was the case in Manhattan and in Long Island City, thousands of people witnessed the departure of the men.

CHEER KINGSBRIDGE MEN.

Home Defense Company Escorts 15 of Draft in Street Parade.

Fifteen drafted men who left Kingsbridge yesterday for Camp Upton were cheered on their way by a great throng of citizens. There was a parade, in which the soldiers of the National Army were escorted by the Home Defense Company under Captain Loomis and Boy Scouts. Two of the members of the Home Defense Company walked on either side of two drafted men.

There was lively music by the fifers and drummers. A banner carried by the drafted men bore the words: "From Kingsbridge to see Kaiser Bill later."

The parade wound up at the public school at Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road, where exercises in honor of the new soldiers were held.

FIND MANY RECRUITS UNFIT FOR SERVICE

Mustering Officers at Camp Upton Complain of Carelessness of Local Boards.

SOME ENEMY ALIENS TAKEN

Ten Thousand Sunday Visitors Throng the Cantonment—Camp Population Now 35,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 30.—If some of the local boards had been more careful in their selections of men for the national army, it would not be necessary to muster out 3.5 per cent. of the recruits reporting at Camp Upton, is the opinion of army officers here. Cases are reported where New York local boards attempted to send men to Yaphank who were already enlisted in United States service, and there have been instances where officers of the Reserve Corps have been drafted.

Practically all of the men discharged from this camp have been mustered out for physical disability, largely defective eyesight and hearing, and it is here that officers say that local boards might have taken more pains. At present, Captain Francis W. Perry, the mustering and personnel officer, has the authority to muster out all men sent to Camp Upton by their local boards who are already in the service or who are disqualified physically.

There are other recruits with dependents who were deserving of exemption, but were ordered by their boards to the Yaphank cantonment. Even some enemy aliens have been found. A test case has been instituted to determine whether or not the mustering officer possesses the right to muster these men out, but until a decision has been reached, the military authorities here are helpless, and must accept physically qualified men sent by the local boards. Several illustrations of carelessness have been found among recruits, who, through ignorance of English, declared themselves single, with no dependents, when in reality they were married and had children to support. Such cases are noted by the mustering officer, and undoubtedly the men will be mustered out as soon as Captain Perry receives authority to do so.

Today 600 recruits were mustered into the service in one hour. At their temporary barracks the men are questioned as to their previous occupations and preferences for different branches of the service. This information is noted on cards which are forwarded to the personnel officer, who, with this data, assigns the men to organizations according to their probable military efficiency. The camp hospital looks over the men to make sure that they are physically fit, takes their finger prints, and notes other identifying marks, finally passing them on to the mustering officer's clerks.

It is the mustering clerks who have the greatest opportunity at Camp Upton to catch the spirit of the recruits, for they question each man for about ten minutes.

Samuel Schlafmann was mustered into the Seventy-seventh Division today. He gave his occupation as salesman, but for twelve years he said he had been an expert stock taker, with twelve people under him, at a salary of $40 a week. Consequently, he had indicated on his personnel card a preference for the Quartermaster Corps. Following Schlafmann was Pietro Salvatore, who had served for three years as a Corporal in the Italian Army. He had been employed by a paper napkin manufacturer at $20 a week as a truck driver. His preference was field artillery, where his knowledge of horses would be useful. Should he die in the service he chose to leave his six months' Government death allowance to his wife and two-year-old son, Pietro, Jr., both of whom were entirely dependent upon him for support.

The next man to be mustered in was Joseph Rigler, who had left a burlesque show in which he held a part at Cleveland to report for duty at Camp Upton. Although he had been passed by the surgeon at the camp hospital, Rigler insisted that he was under a doctor's care in Pittsburgh for liver trouble, while a Cleveland physician was treating his face for poisoning from theatrical makeup. Rigler told the mustering clerk that he was all broken up at having to leave the stage, and that he had no idea who was fighting.

"You'll find out who is fighting when you get to France," said the clerk.

Rigler indicated preference for the Quartermaster Corps.

The next man was Thomas Jefferson Curry, a longshoreman, who elected the infantry. Curry said his job was "fine," he thought the food was "great," and he declared Camp Upton to be "grand." Among the recruits was a lawyer with two college degrees, who arrived at Camp Upton with the first increment. This man had three years of military drill and, at the time of the second Plattsburg camp, tossed a coin with his law partner to see which should go. His partner won, the next week he himself was drafted, and the firm was dissolved.

While the recruits were being mustered in today, Captain Perry was signing the discharges of men selected by their local boards, but found physically unfit at the camp hospital. Although some of them have been at the camp only two days, they are now veterans of the national army, for they received honorable discharges. William Rafferty had been rejected from the navy on account of defects. His local board passed him and sent him to Camp Upton. Captain Perry signed his discharge. Joseph Friedman wanted to stay in the national army, but he was certified as physically unfit by army surgeons on account of the fact that he had a disease of the lower jaw that made chewing solid food impossible.

It is estimated that 10,000 persons visited the camp today. Owing to the large number of automobiles it was necessary to restrict them to certain roads and to set aside parking spaces. Many of the visitors watched the arrival of the final installment of the third increment of recruits this noon. There are now nearly 25,000 officers and recruits at the camp, which, added to the number of workmen employed by the contractors, brings the population of Camp Upton to 35,000.

MARINES CALL FOR SOCKS.

Navy League Reports a Request from France for 5,000 Pairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A statement was issued by the Navy League tonight carrying the inference that the American expeditionary marine brigade now in France is not supplied with enough woolen socks to keep them from shivering. In the statement it is announced that "already the United States marines training in France are beginning to feel the effects of the cold and damp Autumn weather for which Northern France is noted."

The marines appeal particularly for 5,000 pairs of heaviest knitted woolen socks, size 12 or thereabouts, for life out of doors in that cold climate where with no dependents, when in reality they were married and had children to support. Such cases are noted by the mustering officer, and undoubtedly the men will be mustered out as soon as Captain Perry receives authority to do so.

PLATTSBURG CLASS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

End of Fifth Week Finds Students Further Advanced Than Those in Previous Camps.

ARTILLERY FORCES IN LEAD

Big Trench Sector Finished and Is to be the Scene of a Big War Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 30.—The close of the fifth week of the three months' tour of intensive training by the candidates for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps finds the infantry regiments two weeks further advanced than was the infantry in the first camp and the regiment of field artillery four weeks further advanced. An interesting fact in connection with this progress on the part of the candidates is that two-thirds of the instructors are reserve officers. The reserve officers realized at the outset, when it was seen that the War Department had only a few regular army officers to spare to the camp as instructors, that it was "up to them," and they have made good.

Under the command of Lieut. Col. Hammond the field artillery training regiment has made wonderful headway and its being so far advanced over the artillery training of the first camp is accounted for by the fact that the men of this unit started right off at the beginning of the camp as artillerymen, while those of the first camp gave up the first month in the infantry branch and then, after going into the artillery, had only some old field pieces of the civil war period and pairs of wheels on an axle to represent caissons, the present artillerymen have had the three-inch field pieces and horses from the start.

The two infantry regiments put the finishing touches to the trench sector this morning and marched back to camp at noon. The trench field now takes in a plot about two miles square, and in this space has been dug a little more than ten miles of trenches, with a front zigzagged line trench of one and a quarter miles in length. It is the greatest undertaking tried out by any camp in America and the war game to be worked out over this sector during the week of Oct. 8-13 promises to be well worth seeing, especially for those who desire to obtain a fair idea of what is going on along the fighting front abroad.

A notice has been posted, upon orders from Colonel Wolf, stating that in view of the possibility of enemy agents presenting themselves at Canadian camps in uniform of American army officers and thus obtaining information, "the Secretary of War directs that officers of the United States Army who wish to inspect Canadian camps, fortifications, &c., will, first, through military channels, communicate with the military authorities at Ottawa for permission to make such visits of inspection."

The wits of nearly every one of the 700 candidates in the Field Artillery Training Regiment are at play upon camouflage, and some very clever ideas have been advanced by these men. Camouflage is now an organized sub unit of the military service, recognized as being of the utmost value. Commissions will be given to men who show adaptability for this branch. Instruction in camouflage in this camp, at present, comes under the command of Lieut. Col. Hammond, but is under the supervision of C. Arnold Slade, a former resident of Provincetown, but for the last twelve years a resident of Etoples, France. He is a painter and etcher.

SEARCH PLATTSBURG INNS.

But Military Officers Fail to Find Evidence of Liquor Selling.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A certain section of Plattsburg was somewhat shocked when, between the hours of 1 and 3 this morning, it found Colonel Merritt H. Smith and Lieut. Col. J. T. Delaney of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, escorted by the Chief of Police, making the tour of a certain class of hotels and going directly into the barrooms. In one place the officers entered every room in the hotel in search of members of the regiment who might be drinking in the place. None were found drinking, nor was any hotel discovered to have liquor in stock. Some twenty members of the regiment, without leave, were found in the streets and were placed under arrest.

Colonel Smith informed Colonel Wolf, camp and post commander, today that he had not found in his travels one member of the training camp.

The infantry training regiments will go on the rifle range tomorrow morning, and the week will be given over to rifle practice.

Captain George Busby, Fifteenth Field Artillery, U. S. A., arrived today from Syracuse and was assigned as one of the instructors to the field artillery training regiment.

Colonel Wolf expects the arrival of twenty Lieutenants from the recent West Point graduation class tomorrow.

THREE BRIGADES IN REVIEW.

40,000 Visitors Watch Troops Marching at Camp Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MILLS, HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 30.—Parades and reviews of three brigades, which brought out all of the chief units and nearly the full strength of the Forty-second Division, attracted 40,000 visitors to the camp this afternoon.

The Eighty-third Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 165th Regiment, the 166th Regiment of Ohio, and the 150th Machine Gun Battalion of Wisconsin, was reviewed by Major Gen. W. A. Mann, division commander, and his staff; Major Gen. W. N. Wotherspoon, retired, who was formerly Chief of Staff at Washington and head of the War College, and Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, formerly commander of the New York Seventh Regiment.

The Eighty-fourth Brigade, consisting of the 167th Alabama Infantry, the 168th Iowa Regiment and the 151st Machine Gun Battalion of Georgia, was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, U. S. A., and his staff in a field near the Meadow Brook Hunt Club. Out on the Hempstead Plains the artillery brigade passed in review before Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall and his staff.

IN SAFE HANDS

The Owner who employs the Thompson-Starrett organization has the satisfaction of knowing that he is in safe hands, and that his building operation will be efficiently conducted in all its evolutionary processes from foundation to finish.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The men who have been smoking them have done the "trying out" for you. You're sure of a good smoke when it's

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE JAQUIN MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Cost of glove leather has gone up enormously... Hence these points are worth remembering:

1. Buy good gloves—for true economy.
2. Buy genuine "Capes", for greatest durability.
3. Buy gloves which you can wash.

Fownes Capes combine all these advantages, in addition to their celebrated style and perfect fit, so that if it's a FOWNES that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

FOUNDED 1856

OUR Autumn and Winter clothes for men and boy have something more than fit, comfort, pattern and style individuality. They have that rare appeal of quality distinctiveness and value equalization that are assured by a reputation for these things which permits neither to retrograde.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Eat More Corn!

When you eat eat corn instead of wheat you are saving it for the Boys in France.

Corn is an admirable cool weather food.

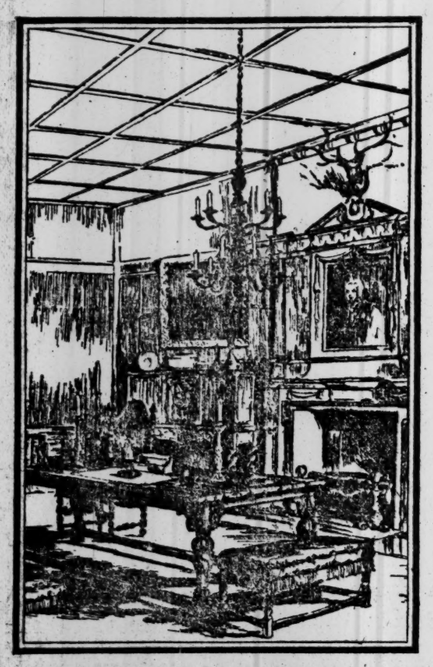
Whether or not you like corn bread, corn muffins, "Johnny Cake," or corn pone, you are sure to like

Post Toasties

The newest wrinkle in corn foods—crisp, bubbled flakes of white corn—a substantial food dish with an alluring smack—and costs but a trifle.

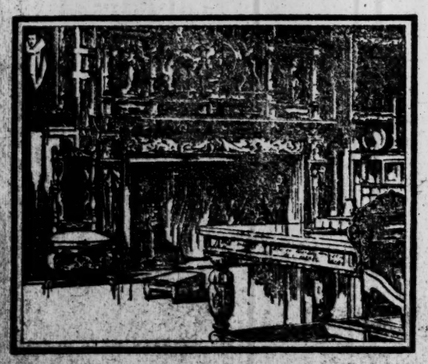
Make Post Toasties Your War Cereal

The Hampton Shops—a Storehouse of Beauty



NOT Furniture alone but every significant thing that helps in the beautifying and adornment of the home may be found, in exquisite expression, at the Hampton Shops.

Here may be seen—integral parts of one harmonious whole, either bearing the cachet attaching to the name Hampton, or the result of discriminating selection in European highways and byways—Writing Tables of unusual charm, Desk sets of gold-tooled leather, attractive bits of Waterford Glass, Lamps of Chinese Porcelains adapted for Electric light, besides a host of small Cabinet Pieces in the Mahogany of Chippendale, Sheraton and the Brothers Adam.



Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

Ready October 1st

Theodore Roosevelt's New Book

THE FOES OF OUR OWN HOUSEHOLD

Octavo, Net $1.50

"In the long run we have less to fear from foes without than from foes within; for the former will be formidable only as the latter break our strength." —*From the Author's Foreword*

Fearlessly and warningly Colonel Roosevelt speaks to his own people, urging that they stand four-square to the world—prepared to assume the personal and national obligations of greatness—to ensure by the very strength of right that all men may be free.

A book for the thoughtful consideration of every American.

October 8th at All Booksellers

Ambassador Gerard's Great Book

MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY

With illustrations and facsimile reproductions of documents which were never intended to see the light of day.

Octavo, Net $2.00

The great big story of a big American whose great good sense and firmness for the right did much to thwart the ambitions of Germany and to preserve American honor.

NOTE: *Originally intended for publication October first, issue has been deferred one week to incorporate important revisions and additions by Mr. Gerard. The complete book is a record which should find a place in the library of every American home.*

GEORGE H. DORAN COMPANY, *Publishers*, New York

War Duty This Side the Trenches

The United States Government needs men, munitions and supplies and it needs them *quick*. Men it can conscript; munitions it can commandeer; money it must obtain from its citizens.

The man or woman who invests in the Liberty Loan is not giving anything away but is simply lending money to the Government at four per cent interest.

Method of payment makes it possible for everyone to own a bond. Denominations as low as $50.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Last Cent—To the Last Man To the Last Heart-beat

WE HAVE been at war with Germany for six months, and—To-night, in millions of homes in this fortunate country we shall be saying "good night," and seeking our pillows in perfect security only because in the shell-torn trenches of France, men of France by thousands are laying down their lives for us.

Our dreams will be peaceful, our rest unbroken, because men of Britain and Belgium in tortured Flanders awake from ghastly nightmares to ghastlier realities.

And on the morrow, because the British navy guards the gateways to the Atlantic, we shall go to our offices and about our profitable businesses as we always have.

We shall sit down to our noonday meal as usual, and as usual eat our fill, because patient, courageous, self-denying women of France, of England, of a dozen lands are accepting a food pittance which barely ties the soul to the body.

For three years we have been a sheltered people.

For three years we have watched from a safe place the flood of treasure and blood poured out by others in their effort to strangle a Beast, whose jaws were, from the very beginning, slavering with the desire to sink in our fat flanks, and thus recoup richly the cost of his European orgy.

Let us be candid for once. Is it not true that a good many of us from that safe place were busy digging channels to divert to ourselves a good bit of the flood of treasure? And as for the blood poured out by others? Did we want to save that for our Victor Chapmans and our Norman Princes—that race of "eagles" to whom strict neutrality even denied the name "American?"

Are we as yet fully awake to the great truths of this situation?

Do we frankly acknowledge *now* how completely our present allies have been standing—still stand—between us and the Beast?

And, are we at last prepared to play our part?

"To the last cent—to the last man—to the last heart-beat?"

It is a good time to take a sober inventory of ourselves in this respect, for we are on the eve of another great bond offering, and its fate will measure exactly the conscious or unconscious attitude of millions of individual Americans toward this war.

Suppose we approach the taking of this inventory from an unusual angle? What do our French comrades believe it to contain?

Here, for example, is what the eloquent Viviani, fresh from his mission to us, and in the presence of General Pershing, told his fellow countrymen in the French Chamber, were our collective motives and purposes:

> **"To see a nation receiving fierce blows from an aggressor without crying out, and returning them without boasting; to see that nation united, the people of the factories and those of the trenches, the people of thought and the people of toil, to see these grouping themselves around their fighters; to see at the Marne the triumph of dash, at Verdun the triumph of patience; to see this palpitating capital, which German calumny had called the capital of pleasure and frivolity, so peaceful in tragic hours, so calm when glory later came to shine upon our banners, reserving its enthusiasm for the day when universal right, by force of our arms, shall be implanted throughout the whole world—that is the spectacle which, I assure you, stirred to its depths the American soul.**
>
> **"It would have been easy for America, if she had desired to stand aloof, to think only of her individual grievances at the hands of imperial Germany. She might have said that she could not tolerate on her own soil the tortuous intrigues of a faithless Ambassador. She might have said that she would never subject the honor of the land of Washington to the arrogance of Germany; that she could not bear to hear the cries of those unfortunate victims who, in summer evenings and winter nights, were hurled without warning, by criminal hands, into the depths of the sea.**
>
> **"America did say these things, but she said more. Her merit after stating her own grievances, the thing that will constitute her historic honor before the world, is that she heard the cry of all humanity, that she invoked human right, universal right.**
>
> **"America has entered the war with the belief that there can be no peace without victory, unless we are to be recreant in our duty to the tomb and to the cradle, and by the barbarous system that returns every thirty years, are to allow our sons to go upon the battle-field and stand where their fathers have fallen. She has entered knowing what she has to do; not only to continue what she did while still chained to neutrality—render us financial and economic service—but to go to the end with her full might, giving to the Allies immediate aid of every kind until victory is won by constant cooperation."**

Do you find a little tightening of the throat as you read this characterization of your America? If so—it is true so far as you are concerned, and your inventory is right.

Do you say: "It has not been true of me up to this time, but, please God, I shall make it true from this time on?" Then your inventory is hopeful.

Do you say: "What rot!" But this can not be—it is incredible that among EVERYBODY'S readers there is one content to purchase a sound night's sleep with the blood of men, the suffering of women, and the famine of children!

For America is going to justify France's splendid faith in her.

In that justification there is place for the courageous, self-sacrificing troops we can send to stand side by side with the men of our allies.

There is place for our ships-of-war beside those of England and France at the gateways to the Atlantic, and for our carrying ships with their cargoes of life-giving grains and death-dealing munitions.

There is place for the "eagles," who will fly wing to wing with their brothers of France and England, and for the great soldiers of the Red Cross, who, on the very field of battle, will bind up the wounds of the stricken and find shelter for the homeless.

Great place is there for all these, but they can fill the place only with Time and Money.

Time our allies can provide, and we can improve it by raising and arming our troops, and by gathering equipment; but the Money, both for ourselves and for our allies, we can and must find.

Shall we ask: "How much?" in such an hour?

Shall we, like a miser sitting among his money-bags, financing a doubtful venture, say to France: "Give us the reckoning of the billions of treasure you have poured out, but do not add to it the toll of your ruined cities and countrysides, and of your hero dead?"

Shall we say this to England, to Servia, to Poland?

Or shall we pour out our great wealth gladly, freely, conscious of the enormity of our debt to our allies—living up to France's splendid vision of us, willing, if need be, to go down with our allies to bitter poverty if only in that way the world may be made safe for all our children?

How different that picture for the ages from one in which America alone issued from this great conflict rich and forever contemptible!

Editorial by the Publishers,
from the October number of *Everybody's Magazine*

REDS LOWER THE COLORS OF THE CHAMPION GIANTS TWICE IN A SINGLE MATINEE

GIANTS LOSE TWO BATTLES TO REDS

First Game Brings Woe to Sallee and Schupp Fails in the Second.

A RICH INNING FOR VICTORS

Cincinnati Takes One Fray with Batting Rally in Eighth — Ruether Blanks Champions in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—The Giants lost both games of today's double header to the Reds, dropping the first game by 9 to 5 and being blanked by Walter Ruether in the second, 4 to 0. In the opening game, Matty's men came from behind in the eighth inning and slugged Slim Sallee for six runs.

The Giants faced the offerings of Rube Bressler, Pete Schneider, and Fred Toney in this game, hitting Bressler and Schneider hard.

Fred Anderson started the first game in the box for the Giants and had a one-run lead to work on as his teammates nicked Bressler for a tally in the opening round. Smith doubled to left, and went to third on Murray's out. Smith and Thorpe tried a double steal, and the play was made for Thorpe. The Indian reached second safely, and Smith scored. The Reds came right back and knotted the count in their half of the first inning on a base on balls to Groh and error by Holke and infield hits by McKechnie and Mitchell.

The Reds took the lead in the second inning. Griffith beat a slow roller, which Rariden fielded, raced all the way to third when the catcher pegged the ball wildly past first base, and scored on an infield blow by Wingo.

Youngsters Get Early Lead.

The Giant youngsters forged ahead in the fifth. Anderson walked and Young doubled to right, putting Anderson on third. Smith boosted a sacrifice fly to Neale, scoring Anderson and putting Young on third, and Young scored when Murray also hit a sacrifice fly to Neale.

They increased their lead in the seventh. McCarty doubled to left and Sallee, who had replaced Anderson in the sixth, hit to Schneider, and McCarty was nailed at third. Young flied to Griffith, but Smith doubled to left centre, putting Sallee on third. Murray's double to left scored both men.

The Reds whittled away one run of the Giants' lead in the seventh, when Griffith singled to left, took second on Shean's out, and crossed the plate when Chase, batting for Wingo, doubled to left. The eighth was the big inning. Griffith's double, a single by Shean, a base on balls to Chase, Kopf's single, a pass to Groh, a single by McKechnie, Smith's sacrifice fly, and Neale's single netted six runs and clinched the game.

Ruether was in good form in the second game, and held the Giants to five blows, which were kept well scattered. He was in trouble only one inning, the eighth, in which the Giants loaded the bases with two out, on singles by Schupp and Baird and an error by Ruether, but failed to score as Murray ended the inning with a fly to Magee.

Demaree and Schupp Fail.

Al Demaree and Ferdie Schupp divided the box work for the Giants. Demaree pitched the first five innings and yielded two runs. In the second frame Neale singled, stole second and third, and scored on Griffith's sacrifice fly to Thorpe. The Reds worked the squeeze play to perfection in the fifth. Griffith tripled and dashed over the plate when Shean dropped a bunt down the third base line on which he was thrown out by Demaree.

Schupp was nicked for a run almost immediately upon his entrance into the box in the sixth. He got rid of Ruether, but Groh doubled to right centre, went to third on a passed ball, and scored on a single by Chase. In the seventh Magee's triple and a single by Griffith accounted for the Reds' fourth run.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	2	1	2	1	Young,cf	4	1	1	2	0
McK'hnie,ss	4	1	1	2	3	J.Smith,2b	4	2	2	2	1
Mitchell,1b	2	0	1	6	0	Murray,rf	3	0	1	3	0
H.Smith,c	1	0	0	1	1	Thorpe,lf	2	0	0	5	0
Neale,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Hem'way,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Magee,lf	3	0	2	0	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	4	3
Griffith,rf	4	2	2	0	0	Holke,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Shean,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Rariden,c	2	0	1	1	4
Wingo,c	2	0	2	1	0	McCarty,c	2	0	0	1	0
Chase,3b	1	1	1	0	0	Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bressler,p	3	0	1	0	0	Sallee,p	1	1	0	0	0
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	1	bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aKopf	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	34	9	13	*26	10	Total	33	5	9	24	12

a Batted for Schneider in eighth.
b Batted for Sallee in ninth.
*Fletcher out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—McKechnie, (2,) Holke, Rariden, (2.)

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	..	..	9
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	..	5

Two-base hits—J. Smith, (2,) Young, Chase, Murray, Griffith. Sacrifice flies—J. Smith, Murray, H. Smith. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 4; Sallee, 2; Bressler, 2; Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 5 hits, no runs in 5 innings; Sallee, 4 and 7 in 3; Bressler, 7 and 3 in 6; Schneider, 2 and 1 in 2; Toney, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; Bressler, 1; Schneider 1; Toney, 1. Time—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	1	0	0	Young,cf	4	0	2	1	0
McK'hnie,ss	4	0	1	1	2	Baird,2b	4	0	1	4	1
Chase,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Murray,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Neale,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Thorpe,lf	2	0	0	5	0
Magee,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Hem'way,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Griffith,rf	2	1	2	1	0	Smith,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Shean,2b	2	0	1	5	5	Rodriguez,1b	3	0	1	6	0
Casto,c	2	0	0	6	3	Onslow,c	2	0	0	1	2
Ruether,p	3	0	0	0	2	Gibson,c	1	0	0	4	2
						Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	4
Total	26	4	8	27	13	Schupp,p	1	0	1	0	0
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	29	0	5	24	11

a Batted for Demaree in sixth.

Errors—Shean, Ruether, Thorpe.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	..	..	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0

Two-base hit—Groh. Three-base hits—Griffith, Magee. Stolen bases—Young, Neale, (2,) Rodriguez, Griffith, Smith, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Shean. Sacrifice fly—Griffith. Double play—McKechnie, Shean, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Ruether, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 4 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; Schupp, 4 and 2 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Ruether, (Thorpe.) Struck out—By Demaree, 1; Ruether, 1. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Gibson. Time—1 hour 21 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

MINOR TITLE TO HOOSIERS.

Indianapolis Wins Deciding Game from Toronto.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Indianapolis, champion of the American Association, by its 5-to-4 victory today over Toronto, International League champion, won the post-season interleague series. The victory gave Indianapolis four of the five games played here and in Toronto.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0
Indianapolis	2	9	1

Batteries—Gould and Kelly; Falkenberg, Dawson and Gossett, Schang.

Des Moines Western Champion.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 30.—Des Moines took the second game of a double header here today, 3 to 0, from Hutchinson and thereby won the championship of the Western League, four games to two. Des Moines topped the other clubs in the first part of the divided season period.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 9; New York, 5. (First game.)

Cincinnati, 4; New York, 0. (Second game.)

Boston, 9; Chicago, 2.

Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 2. (First game.)

Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 6. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	100	53	.654
Boston	89	59	.601
Cleveland	88	66	.571
Detroit	79	75	.513
Washington	71	79	.473
New York	68	81	.456
St. Louis	57	97	.370
Philadelphia	54	96	.360

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	95	55	.633
Philadelphia	86	62	.581
St. Louis	82	70	.539
Cincinnati	78	76	.506
Chicago	74	80	.481
Boston	69	78	.469
Brooklyn	68	78	.466
Pittsburgh	50	103	.327

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburgh.

PHILLIES CAPTURE A PAIR.

Double Defeat of the Cardinals Is Achieved with Ease.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Philadelphia recorded a double victory over St. Louis today. The scores were 11 to 2 and 10 to 6. The double header closed the National League season here.

After Meadows had held Philadelphia runless for four innings in the first game, which gave him a record of having pitched twenty-six consecutive scoreless innings, he retired for Goodwin. The visitors hit Goodwin hard, scoring two runs in the fifth and three in the sixth, and off Hitt, who succeeded him, Evers hit a home run with two on bases in the seventh.

Philadelphia won the second game in the second inning, when they pounded Doak and Packard for seven runs.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	1	0	0	Smythe,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Schulte,lf	5	1	2	1	0	Stock,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Cravath,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Smith,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Whitted,3b	5	2	3	1	3	Betzel,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Luderus,1b	5	2	2	10	0	Hornsby,ss	3	0	2	1	7
Evers,2b	4	3	2	4	2	Miller,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Killifer,c	4	1	0	9	3	Cruise,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Adams,c	1	0	1	2	0	Paulette,1b	4	0	2	15	0
Bender,p	3	0	1	0	2	Baird,3b	4	0	3	0	0
Rixey,p	2	0	0	0	1	Snyder,c	4	0	2	6	1
						Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Goodwin,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Hitt,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aBrock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	11	15	27	15	Total	35	2	12	27	15

a Batted for Hitt in ninth.

Errors—Smith, Betzel, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	..	..	11
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	..	2

Two-base hits—Schulte, Paulette. Three-base hits—Smythe, Cruise. Home runs—Evers, Double plays—Whitted, Killifer, and Luderus; Bender, Killifer, and Luderus; Snyder and Miller. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 2; Meadows, 1; Hitt, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bender, 7 hits, no runs in 6 innings; Rixey, 5 and 1 in 3; Meadows, 2 hits in 4; Goodwin, 6 and 5 in 2; Hitt, 7 and 6 in 3. Struck out—By Bender, 1; Rixey, 1; Meadows, 3; Wild pitches—Goodwin, Rixey. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	2	4	0	Long,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Schulte,lf	4	2	1	1	0	Smith,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Stock,ss	5	2	2	3	2	Betzel,2b	5	0	0	1	4
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Hornsby,ss	5	1	1	3	2
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	8	0	Cruise,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Whitted,3b	4	1	0	1	4	Paulette,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Evers,2b	4	1	2	2	2	Miller,1b	2	0	0	8	0
Adams,c	4	0	1	6	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Oeschger,p	4	1	1	0	1	Brock,c	4	2	2	2	3
						Doak,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Packard,p	2	2	2	1	0
						Ames,p	1	0	0	1	0
						aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
						Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	10	12	27	9	Total	39	6	11	27	15

a Batted for Ames in eighth.

Philadelphia	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	–10		
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	–6	

Two-base hits—Packard, (2.) Three-base hit—Paskert. Stolen base—Cravath. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2; Ames, 1; Goodwin, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Oeschger, 11 hits, 6 runs in 9 innings; Doak, 5 and 6 in 1 1-3; Packard, 3 and 1 in 4 2-3; Ames, 1 and 1 in 2; Goodwin, 2 and 2 in 1. Struck out—By Packard, 1; Goodwin, 1; Oeschger, 5. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

CUBS DROP FINAL GAME.

Boston Leaves Chicago in Gloom at Season's Close.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The National League season closed here today with a 9 to 2 victory for Boston over Chicago. The visitors batted the local pitchers' offerings at will, and this, coupled with erratic fielding, gave them the game.

Vic Saier, who had been out of the Chicago lineup since April 27, when he broke his leg, returned to the game today.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Flack,rf	3	1	2	2	0
M'anville,ss	5	1	2	2	5	Kilduff,2b	4	0	2	4	2
Powell,cf	4	2	0	1	0	Barber,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Covington,1b	4	1	1	11	1	Deal,3b	3	1	1	2	0
Smith,3b	5	1	3	1	3	Merkle,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Kelly,lf	4	2	2	1	0	Saier,1b	4	0	3	7	1
Rawlings,2b	5	1	1	4	4	Pechous,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Meyers,c	5	0	3	2	2	Dilhoefer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Tyler,p	5	0	1	2	3	Weaver,p	2	0	1	0	1
						Aldridge,p	2	0	0	0	0
						aZeider	1	0	0	0	0
						Pren'gast,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	9	14	27	18	Total	34	2	10	27	7

a Batted for Aldridge in sixth.

Errors—Covington, Kilduff, Pechous, Dilhoefer, Aldridge.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	–9	
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–2	

Two-base hits—Smith, Maranville, Meyers. Stolen bases—Kelly, (2.) Flack, Kilduff, Smith, Rehg. Deal. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Covington. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Double plays—Tyler, Maranville, and Covington; Tyler, Smith, Rawlings, and Tyler; Maranville and Covington. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Chicago, 5. Bases on errors—Boston, 3, Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weaver, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Weaver, 10 hits, 3 runs in 5 2-3 innings; Tyler, 2 runs; Aldridge, 2 in 1-3; Prendergast, 2 in 3. Struck out—By Weaver, 5; Tyler, 1; Prendergast, 1. Wild pitch—Aldridge. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INDIANS CLOSE IN TRIUMPH.

Cleveland Finishes Schedule by Defeating Washington, 2 to 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—Cleveland closed its American League season here today by defeating Washington, 2 to 1.

The score:

CLEVELAND (A).	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON (A).	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Manosky,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Chapman,ss	2	0	1	2	3	Foster,3b	5	0	0	1	1
Speaker,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Milan,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Smith,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Harris,1b	3	0	0	9	2	G'rity,1b&c	4	0	0	5	2
W'b'gans,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Morgan,2b	4	0	1	5	3
Evans,3b	3	0	0	2	1	Shanks,ss	4	0	1	1	4
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	4	1	Ainsmith,c	1	0	0	1	0
Bagby,p	3	0	1	1	3	Leonard,1b	3	1	2	9	0
						Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	3
						a Gallia	1	0	1	0	0
Total	26	2	6	27	12	Total	36	1	11	24	13

a Batted for Dumont in ninth.

Errors—Harris, Leonard.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	–2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–1	

Two-base hits—Smith, O'Neill, Bagby, Gallia. Stolen bases—Milan, Shanks, Chapman, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Dumont. Double play—Morgan, Shanks, and Leonard. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 3. Base on balls—Off Dumont, 4; Bagby, 1. Earned runs—Off Dumont, 2; Bagby, 1. Struck out—By Dumont, 5; Bagby, 1. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Geisel, Coughlin.

SERIES GIVES EACH PLAYER $8 A MINUTE

Winners in Baseball Classic Are Likely to Get Even Larger Pay This Year.

There is one record which is pretty sure to be smashed in the coming world's series between the Giants and the White Sox, and that is the amount of the spoils to be divided between the players of both clubs. The series is the ball players' greatest harvest, and there is an unusually high mark already established for the players to shoot at. No world's series of recent years has had the appeal to baseball fans as this coming strife. The sectional rivalry between the East and the West and the uncertainty of the outcome have developed an interest which is sure to result in the largest gate ever attracted to the baseball classic.

The high mark of financial gain was established in 1912, when the Giants and the Boston Red Sox clashed. In this series the players of the Boston club each received $4,024. As the players share in only the first four games, and as each game averages about two hours to play, the winners each received about $8.38 a minute, which, even in these days of high salaries, isn't bad pay. Some of the players, be it understood, received this amount for just sitting on the bench during the games.

The Giants-Boston series of 1912 broke all records for total receipts and attendance. The total attendance was 251,901 for eight games, an average of 31,487 a game. The total receipts were $490,449. Of this amount the players received $147,552 and the clubs $293,832. The National Commission's share in that record series was $18,065.

A vast amount of money is involved in world's series play. In the last thirteen years, the public has paid $2,814,224 to see the leaders of both major leagues in competition. Of this total 1,101,777 fans have witnessed these thirteen series. The 1903 series drew only 100,429 fans in eight games and the receipts were just $50,000. This series, however, was not played under the National Commission rules.

This year's affair is going to give the players the largest dividend they ever received. The largest crowd which has ever witnessed a world's series game saw the Red Sox and Brooklyn last year in the last game in Boston, when the attendance was 42,300. The next largest crowd which has ever witnessed a game at the Polo Grounds saw the Giants and the Athletics play in the opening game of the 1911 series, when the attendance was 38,281.

It is more than likely that this record will be smashed this year. With the normal seating capacity of the Polo Grounds about 35,000, and that of Comiskey Park about 33,000, there is no doubt that the total attendance figures will be smashed. When fans are clamoring at the gate for hours for a game, and plenty of seats are on sale at the ticket windows, both parks are sure to be jammed far beyond normal capacity.

In the division of the world's series receipts the National Commission first deducts 10 per cent. of the receipts from all games. The contesting players share in only the first four games, and receive 60 per cent. of the remaining 90 per cent., or actually 54 per cent. of the gate receipts. Of this amount the winning club receives 60 per cent. and the losers 40 per cent. In the games played the contesting clubs share equally after the players' and National Commission's share has been deducted. Each of the champion clubs, however, has to divide 25 per cent. of its share of the profits among the seven other clubs of its league.

The attendance figures by series since the year 1903 follow:

	N. L.		A. L.	G.	At'd'ce.
*1903—Pittsburgh	vs.	Boston	8	8	100,429
1905—New York	vs.	Phila.	5	5	91,723
1906—Chicago	vs.	Chicago	6	6	99,845
1907—Chicago	vs.	Detroit	5	5	78,068
1908—Chicago	vs.	Detroit	5	5	62,232
1909—Pittsburgh	vs.	Detroit	7	7	145,295
1910—Chicago	vs.	Phila.	5	5	124,222
1911—New York	vs.	Phila.	6	6	179,851
1912—New York	vs.	Boston	7	8	251,901
1913—New York	vs.	Phila.	5	5	150,992
1914—Boston	vs.	Phila.	4	4	111,009
1915—Phila.	vs.	Boston	5	5	143,351
1916—Brooklyn	vs.	Boston	5	5	162,859
Totals				74	1,701,777

*Not played under National Commission regulations.

CUBS TO KEEP GIANTS FIT.

Champions May Meet Bruins at Chicago Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The champion Giants are going to avoid chances of going stale between the time their season closes Wednesday and the world's series opening on Saturday. For this reason McGraw wired President Weeghman today, asking him whether a Giant-Bruin game could be arranged at the Cubs' park next Thursday. The local magnate has no objection, so the match probably will be played, although nothing further was heard from the New Yorkers.

According to the plans of the National League title holders, they will finish their season in Philadelphia Wednesday and board a train for Chicago immediately after the game, arriving here Thursday morning. To loosen up stiffened muscles McGraw wants to put his men through a regulation nine-inning drill that afternoon against good pitching. Friday the Giants plan to take a long workout on the South Side field.

BEAT SCOTTISH-AMERICANS.

Paterson Soccer Players Achieve a Notable Victory.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The newly organized Paterson Football Club staged a soccer sensation here this afternoon by administering a 3 to 2 defeat to the redoubtable Scottish-Americans in the opening round of the National Football League.

Gradwell scored first for Paterson, but Siegel equalized for the Scots. Next A. Vandeweghe of New York placed Paterson in the lead once more, Ford evening up for the visitors. Twenty minutes after the re-start, Gradwell shot the winning goal.

GOULLET RIDES TO VICTORY.

Defeats McNamara in Ten-Mile Paced Race at Newark.

NEWARK, Sept. 30.—Alfred Goullet won a ten-mile paced race from Reggie McNamara at the Velodrome here today. He lapped McNamara after the race had gone four miles. The cyclists were paced by eleven single pace-makers, who each took a turn at going two laps.

Willie Spencer won the one-mile open from Goullet, McNamara, Kramer, Spears, and Arthur Spencer. The one-mile handicap went to Francisco Verri, and the two-mile tandem race was won by Charley Piercey and Alfred Grenda.

DENHARDT'S CANOE IN VAN.

Knickerbocker Club Paddlers Defeat Fort Washington.

Canoeists of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club yesterday triumphed over the representatives of the Fort Washington Canoe Club in their annual interclub contest, held yesterday over a triangular course of six miles in the Hudson River from the Knickerbocker Club's quarters at 161st Street.

Ten canoeists from each club started, and the first four of the craft to finish the journey contained members of the Knickerbocker organization. George F. Denhardt, American Canoe Association champion, was the first to finish, and he was followed about one and one-half minutes later by James Taylor.

NEW YORK LOSES AT SOCCER

West Hudson Takes Opening Game of Championship Series.

Meeting a tartar in the West Hudson Football Club of East Newark, the soccer players of the New York Football Club made a bad start for the annual championship of the National Football League. New York was defeated by 5 goals to 2. New York was first to score, but at half time the West Hudsons led by 4 goals to 2, and added a fifth point in the second period.

Outplaying the redoubtable Overseas Wanderers in all stages of the game, the Clan MacDuff soccer eleven achieved victory by 5 goals to 1 at Lenox Oval yesterday. The Wanderers were shut out in the first half, the clansmen leading at half time by 4 to 0. McKenna and McLoughlin scored two goals apiece and Young one for the victors.

A notable victory in the National Football League was scored by the Babcock & Wilcox eleven over the Jersey Athletic Club by 2 goals to 0 at Bayonne yesterday. Sweeney scored first, five minutes from half time, and, with five minutes to go in the last half, Miller tallied.

The La Sultana soccer eleven of Astoria and the Visitation F. C. of Brooklyn, two of the twelve clubs entered in the Metropolitan League series this season, opened the soccer season at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn yesterday. The Visitations were at full strength, but the La Sultanas won by 2 goals to 1.

TENNIS TEAMS PLAY DRAW.

Columbia Oval Match Ends with Laurels Divided.

Teams made up of the most prominent players of the New York Lawn Tennis Club and the University Heights Tennis Club met on the neutral clay courts of the Columbia Oval yesterday in a contest of five singles and three doubles matches. At the end they were all even, since the New York players had won three singles and one doubles, as compared to the two doubles and two singles credited to their opponents.

Allen Behr, H. J. Steinkampf, and Vincent Richards, the national boy champion, the three leading players of the affair, were unseated. Behr was pitted against Vance Oliver of the New York Club, and Oliver attacked his rival with such severe volleys and sideline shots that Behr was distanced at 6—3, 6—0. W. M. Fischer of the University Heights team disposed of Steinkampf at 6—3, 6—3, which was more decisive than expected even by Fischer. Ingo F. Hartman, the veteran, was the conqueror of the youngster Richards. Hartman's experience and superb placements were too much for the young champion. Sam R. McAllister continued his good tennis by defeating his opponent, but was forced to go three sets to accomplish this result. The summaries:

Singles Matches.—Vance Oliver, New York Club, defeated Allen Behr, 6—3, 6—0; W. M. Fischer, University Heights, defeated H. J. Steinkampf, 6—3, 6—3; Ingo F. Hartman, New York Club, defeated Vincent Richards, 6—2, 6—7, 6—4; R. McAllister, New York Club, defeated E. C. Clapp, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3; Paul Martin, University Heights, defeated Walter Toulssant, 6—4, 6—3.

Double Matches.—Fischer and A. Merserau, University Heights, defeated McAllister and Oliver, 6—1, 6—2; Hartman and Steinkampf, New York Club, defeated Richards and Behr, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; J. F. White and Martin, University Heights, defeated Dr. W. Krugler and M. E. Fox, 6—4, 7—5.

PIETILA PROVES VERSATILE.

Takes All Around Title in Ulmer Park Contests.

A total point score of 2,332.96 points gave Mike Pietila of the Kaleva A. C. the all-around championship of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League at Ulmer Park yesterday. Pietila just managed to defeat R. Vickstrom, Swedish-American A. C., who finished second with 2,327.89. The events were run off in a cold wind which caused the officials to change the manner of throwing the discus and javelin. Eleven competitors were originally entered to try for the title, but six only appeared.

The all-around club championship was accounted for by the representatives of the Kaleva A. C., who compiled the winning total of 5,476.75, while the Swedish-American A. C. athletes finished second with 5,381.15.

One-Armed Tennis Player Wins.

R. H. Hathaway, formerly of Yale, a player with only one arm, defeated E. Byron in the final match of the singles tournament at the Arrowhead tennis courts, 177th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, yesterday, at 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—0. In the last set, with three games all, the winner broke through his opponent's service and took the next three games.

Match Play at Flushing.

Four of the twelve members of the Flushing Country Club who qualified for the match-play rounds were eliminated yesterday in the first round and four of the eligibles drew byes, leaving a field of eight to meet in the second round at match play. These survivors are R. H. Boyd, A. S. Andrews, C. H. Stevick, E. F. Oates, A. S. Chatfield, T. V. Ely, W. A. Mantle, and R. F. Phillips.

Rockwell Great Neck Leader.

The qualifying round for the Treasurer's Cup was played at the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, when sixteen members qualified. D. Rockwell, with 83; C. H. Goddard, 85; Ward Crane and H. B. Martin, 86 each, led the field.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Battling Lahn vs. Hughie Breslin. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn.—Freddy Reese vs. Bushey Graham; Teddy Jacobs vs. Young Limbo. Both ten-round bouts.

YANKS BEAT ROBINS IN A WEIRD FRACAS

Seven Home Runs Recorded in Contest Staged for Edification of Soldiers.

Bill Donovan's lowly Yankees and the almost equally lowly Brooklyn Robins, champions of the National League last year, yesterday spent their Sabbath in a novel way. They journeyed to Fort Hamilton, where are stationed various military contingents, and there entertained the boys who are soon to enter a dire game in Europe with an exhibition that was half game and half travesty. Both halves were enjoyed by the crowd of about 3,000 soldiers and their friends. The jamboree resulted in a victory for the Donovanites by a matter of 11 to 8.

The field on which the players went through their paces was hardly fit for high-grade play, and this was directly responsible for the unusual score and for other unusual things that happened. The chief occurrence of note was the whaling out of seven home-run slams during the game, equalling a world's record that was made thirty-one years ago. In 1886 the Detroit Tigers and a team from St. Louis accomplished this feat in a regular game. Four of the continuous journey wallops were annexed by the Yankees, the perpetrators being the famous Home Run King of former times, J. Franklin Baker; Ruel, Elmer Miller, and King Brady. For the Robins Casey Stengel, the Brooklyn swatter; Ivan Olson, and George Cutshaw performed the feat.

While the infield was in fair condition, except for here and there a small gully, which gave the ball unexpected bounds when on its way, the outfield was miserable, and many slams that would have been taken care of inside a ball park were good for hits from the single to the home-run brand. In fact, as the game wore on

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The war is now a fact—an American fact. We are in it. We are in it to stay. We are in it to win it. We MUST win it. Our sons must come back to us crowned with a glorious victory. Our country must be safeguarded from disasters whose gravity we have only recently begun to realize. The world must be purged, purified, and made free.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1917.

LA FOLLETTE.

The Public Safety Commission of Minnesota did not exaggerate the gravity of the offense of ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE in its petition to the United States Senate which was presented to that body by Mr. KELLOGG of Minnesota and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The petition is moderate in its language and does not overstep the bounds of truth. The expulsion of Mr. LA FOLLETTE from the Senate is urged because he is "a "teacher of disloyalty and sedition, "giving aid and comfort to our ene-"mies, and hindering the Government "in the conduct of the war." The Minnesota Commission, fitly representing the loyal element of that State, which comprises a vast majority of its citizens, has a special grievance against LA FOLLETTE. Invited to speak in St. Paul at a conference of producers and consumers to consider the high cost of living, he delivered a speech which, it is said, has "already "served to create treasonable senti-"ment in the State." But the loyal citizens of every State in the Union have the same grievance against LA FOLLETTE. The loyal members of the United States Senate are justly grieved because he misrepresents them in his disloyal utterances. He has helped to spread abroad the utterly false idea that the people, or some considerable part of the people, of this country do not support the Administration in its prosecution of the war. He has worked deliberately, and with avowed purpose, "to hinder the Government in its conduct of the war."

Expulsion of this disloyal and dangerous member would be creditable to the Senate. To do so it would be necessary to have an impeachment trial. But the result could only be wholesome. It would have the approval of the whole country. Deprived of his position as Senator, the privileges of which he has so shamefully abused, LA FOLLETTE could no longer be dangerous. But as long as he remains in that body his influence throughout the country and beyond its limits will be dangerous and his presence a dishonor to the Senate. He deserves expulsion.

STRENGTHENING THE FEDERAL RESERVE.

Strict constructionists have closely argued that the functions of the Federal Reserve and of banking institutions under State laws are so different that they should be kept apart in the public interest. But in times like these practical considerations should control. It may be regrettable in some degree to see commercial banks assuming trust functions and trust companies doing commercial banking. But the impregnability of the banking situation as a whole is a larger consideration, and it is not to be denied that the Federal Reserve is appreciably reinforced by the adhesion of the largest trust company in the United States.

The Federal Reserve is more important than any single bank of any description, but it cannot be indifferent to the addition to it of reserves corresponding to a half billion of deposits by the Guaranty Trust Company. On the other hand, considerable as the company is individually, it is fair to say that it gains more than it gives by joining the Reserve system. Conceding that any institution is strong enough to stand by itself, the inconveniences attending such a policy are considerable in easy times, and may be embarrassing in such a period as may lie ahead in this billion-dollar era.

The importance of the incident lies rather in its force as a precedent than in its individual aspects. The Federal Reserve cannot rank as it should as a representative national institution for long as it is a minority of all banks. In number there are three times as many banks outside the Federal Reserve as within it. It is true that the importance of the nonmembers does not correspond to their numbers, but in the aggregate their business rivals that of the Federal Reserve, and among them are many powerful institutions, managed by high talent, and with ample resources. There are only eighty-four members of the Reserve among 20,000 State banks. It may be hoped that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of them will be moved to reconsider their position. There may be little hope of those of them who hold aloof because the Federal Reserve collects checks more cheaply than nonmembers can, and they would lose such business if they joined.

There are among them public-spirited officials, and bankers of high competence, who would be in company worthy of their merits if they should do as the Guaranty has done. The law has been modified to meet their views so that they lose nothing of their especial privileges by joining, but the country is losing something by their abstention.

A BEDEVILING BALLOT.

The examination of the ballots cast in the Republican primaries disclosed a certain amount of errors due probably to the hurried, careless, or incompetent mathematics of the election inspectors and further and more largely due to decisions including or excluding ballots marked in ways of questionable legality. Usually, these clerical miscomputations, on one side and the other, about balance one another. Toleration of the counting aberrations of the ordinary human is not difficult. Harder to feel is toleration of the ballot reformers, the worthy gentlemen who, in their zeal against the wicked, brazen, chronic partisan, that is, average citizen, and their desire to foment and encourage independent voting, an art that requires and presumes intelligence, have notably succeeded in boosting partisanship, bedeviling the easy public, and making voting an act that Sir ISAAC NEWTON, were he an enrolled voter of New York, could never be sure that he had performed according to the rigor of the game.

You get valuable advice and directions about your ballot if you have the patience to read and the mechanical docility to carry them out. At an election the good may be patient. At a primary, how many men, perplexed and irritated by the forbidding vastness of the ballot, lose their way on it, and have a remorseful sensation, as they leave the polling place, that they have strayed from the mark of their high calling as virtuous and independent primary electors, trying to live up to a complicated hocus pocus.

The object of an election law should be to make voting easy, not hard. It should require the smallest instruction to put the common voter, intelligent or unintelligent, in the way of voting as he wishes, and there should be as little as possible of interference, for mere technical reasons, with his ballot. His intention, if clear, should prevail.

The ballot reformers, with the utmost excellence of motives, have evolved a ballot which the trained hands of a party are taught to master, which is an obstruction, not a help, to the free expression of the popular will.

NO SLIGHT TASK.

The history of the world from its remotest beginning, with special attention to all collateral branches, side eddies, adventures largely begun that came to small endings, questions of every nature, ethnographical, climatical, moral, social, political, and religious, and much profound inquiry into the nature of man, all these are not merely germane to the work Colonel HOUSE has undertaken but are imperatively a part of it. He is to prepare the "case," all the multitude of cases, for the American Peace Commissioners who will have seats at the council table of the nations when the definitive treaties are to be drawn up that will restore peace to the world.

Lord SALISBURY was the one man in Europe who really did master the Schleswig-Holstein question. In his imperishable and unreadable work on those provinces all needed information can be had as to the rights and wrongs of the scandalous intrigue and the war that made them a part of the German Empire. So that will be easy. Alsace-Lorraine will demand much delving into Frankish history, but a year or two ought to suffice. Committees of the Congress of Vienna worked weary months over Poland and the line that was to divide Prussia from Russia. The general disposition to give the Poles their independence will much simplify the task of the Peace Conference and of Colonel HOUSE in that quarter. But the Balkan readjustments, the future of the Jugo-Slavs—there is a lifetime of labor. Shall Bosnia and Herzegovina be made a part of Serbia, and what is to be done about the Czechs and the Croats, about Bulgaria's gains in the second Balkan war, about Galicia, Bessarabia, the Dobrudja and Albania? Fortunately, the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar has been absorbed and will give Colonel HOUSE no trouble. But Armenia, indeed the whole question of the Turk in Europe and of the future status of the Dardanelles, that will require much investigation and profound study, if the American Commissioners are to be furnished with information of such fullness that they will be able to hold their own in the conference discussions with gray-beard statesmen and professors who have thought of nothing else all their lives.

The American position on all these questions, if an American position is to be taken, will have to be based on some predetermined principle, policy, or body of doctrine. Empiricism in a peace conference, particularly in this one, would be an unsatisfactory basis of action. The pacifists, who, consciously or unconsciously, are laboring to save enough of the German Imperial Power to serve as a continuing menace to the peace of the world, try to find crumbs of comfort in the language of the President's reply to the Pope. He said that we should deem inexpedient "punitive dam-"ages, the dismemberment of Em-"pires, the establishment of selfish "and economic leagues." Self-interest and the common sense of the world will avert the folly of selfish economic leagues; the assessment of punitive or even compensatory damages upon the Central Powers will be eliminated by the somewhat important fact that they will be too poor to pay their existing debts. But conditions do not sanction the strict interpretation which the pacifists would too gladly put upon the phrase "dismemberment of Empires." The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France is an indispensable condition to peace, but that would obviously involve an act of dismemberment. So would the detachment of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria. But it would be monstrous to permit the Dual Monarchy, after her defeat in a war which she was instrumental in bringing on, to retain, against the will of their people, these two provinces grabbed by her less than ten years ago by an act which was a defiant breach of a treaty based upon the joint pledge of all the great European nations.

The pacifists, here visibly working in the interest of Germany and apparently determined to leave the way open for future wars, are particularly sensitive about the Turk and the Dardanelles. They insist that the unfortunate Turk must be left in full enjoyment of his estate. That is inconceivable. Argument against the expulsion of the Turk from Europe disregards the teaching of centuries of history, flouts all morals and the commonest considerations of humanity. It is unlikely that the Peace Conference will renew the Turk's license to continue his career of murder and atrocity.

So the more diligent Colonel HOUSE and his corps of assistants show themselves to be in equipping the American Commissioners with historical material the less likely it is that the Commissioners will insist upon a point of view that will please the pro-German pacifists in this country. Our European allies, after all, are going to have something to say about the territorial readjustments, dismemberments, and other questions that will occupy the attention of the conference. The United States cannot determine them all.

SPLITTING THE NICKEL.

Those who buy their milk in certain popular restaurants have remarked that it costs them 10 cents a glass instead of 5. Also, those who used to buy collars two for a quarter have found that the price is now 30 cents, or in some cases higher. There is no coin between a nickel and a dime, and it is inconvenient to make or to take change in pennies. The buyers, no doubt, would rather do so than to pay the increased price, but they do not have the option. It is not given to them because of the pleasing effect upon the profits of the sellers through not splitting the nickel.

At 5 cents a glass a quart of milk brings 20 cents, and at 10 cents 40 cents. There can be no pretense that the increase in the cost of the milk accounts for the doubling of the receipts from the sale of it, and the same is true of most other articles sold in the retail trade. The nickel and dime chain stores are raising their profits, but are in danger of losing their trade. Accordingly, there is a movement for a coin between a nickel and a dime, say a six or seven cent piece. It would be useful to a hundred street car companies which have managed to increase their fares above a nickel, and it would remove the excuse for jumping small prices immoderately. On the other hand, it would make it easier to raise prices which in some cases have been kept down by fear of losing trade if the larger increase were made.

The tobacco trade finds no difficulty in using cents in making prices. Cigarettes are priced as closely as anything sold in any department store. Perhaps the reason is that smokers do not have to have "smokes" and that the trade would shrivel if prices were not kept attractive. The movement for a new coin centres in Scranton and is an encouraging sign of thrift. If the pennies are looked out for, the dollars will take care of themselves. It is just as necessary to buy bread and breakfast foods closely as cigarettes, and the new coin might do much for a cheaper breakfast table.

TWO CITY PROBLEMS.

No pedestrian on Central Park West can fail to note the urgent need of the long-talked-of improvement on that thoroughfare to separate the north and south bound traffic. The condition of the street seems worse this Autumn than it was a year ago. Tracks for the north and south bound trolley cars lie close together on the east side. There is a congestion of vehicles going in both directions on the west side of the tracks nearly all day long and far into the night. Persons trying to cross the street are always in peril. There are many accidents. After a long delay the Public Service Commission has held a hearing on the proposed improvement. The railway company persistently refuses to change the location of its tracks. Yet this must be done if the street is to be made as safe, comparatively speaking, as the other busy thoroughfares of Manhattan.

Shortsighted municipal management caused the present confusion. The width of the sidewalk along the park can be decreased fifteen or twenty feet without causing any discomfort, but this would only partly relieve the situation. The street car tracks should be laid in the middle of the thoroughfare, and then there would be ample room on both sides for other vehicles. No actual progress was made at the first hearing. Another will be held next Wednesday. A strong expression of public opinion in favor of the improvement is needed to spur the authorities to action.

Another matter of large public interest related to city traffic is the proposal to extend the tracks of the Eighty-sixth Street railway westward from Central Park West to Broadway. Though it affects certain west side property owners only, and threatens the destruction of one of the best residence streets, this is purely an east side plan. The people who are eager to have the railway extended are east siders who want to get to Broadway quickly and for one fare. How many of these there are nobody knows, but the scheme has won the favor of all who place the immediate gratification of any utilitarian impulse above public honor and prudence. West Eighty-sixth Street has been improved and built up with fine residences with the understanding that it would always be restricted. It has been a handsome parkway, and is a neighborhood of which every resident of New York should be proud. But it has long been the New York custom to tear down and destroy.

The Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing on the railway company's petition to extend its tracks Oct. 26. It is well to bear in mind that the spirit which animates this movement to destroy a fine residence street, without a hint of compensation to the owners of the property, who have always had the assurance that the city would protect them, is precisely the spirit which animates those persons who would solve the Central Park traffic problem by leaving the railway tracks just where they are, removing the easterly sidewalk, and building a new sidewalk within the limits of the park between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. The destruction of a strip of the park, twenty-five feet wide, along its entire western side is approved by minds of the same quality as those which favor the deliberate destruction of the West Eighty-sixth Street neighborhood. There are saner and better ways of solving both problems. If street railway connection between Yorkville and upper Broadway is actually needed, it can be obtained without invading the handsomest residence thoroughfare in that section of the town. The invasion of Central Park for the purpose of building a sidewalk is happily out of the question. But the destructive utilitarians will stick to it until Central Park West is made safe by the adoption of some reasonable plan.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

She Misses Merry Yuletide.

A dispatch from Ottawa announces the death at the age of 98 of Mme. JEAN BAPTISTE BIGRAS, whose claim to fame is that she is survived by 331 descendants in direct line—2 sons, 10 daughters, 79 grandchildren, 212 great-grandchildren, and 28 great-great-grandchildren. If there have been any demises among her colossal progeny, the chronicler of the Bigras annals neglects to state the fact. He is equally silent as to whether or not the lady had any other claim to fame than the one he mentions, and he leaves the world uninformed as to whether or not any member of the family has ever done anything for the world except live in it. Even that is something, however, especially in a country like Canada, where living comes near to proving participation in one or another form of honest and productive toil.

A more interesting question, if not a more important one, is suggested by the approach of the holiday season. With what feelings could Mme. BIGRAS have awaited the arrival of Christmas? Did she buy her presents early or, after the commoner practice, wait till the last week had come and then rush wildly about in search of the proper something for each of the dear 331? Possibly she gave up living chiefly, or at least largely, because the economic difficulties that Christmas is going to bring to all of us this year were of such appalling size for her that even her sturdy spirit recoiled from the task of meeting them.

Many whose descendants number considerably less than 331 are already devoting anxious study to the 1917 Christmas problem. Not a few are pretending to solve it by deciding to divert all of what little money they could spare for presents to other objects connected with the war, but in their hearts they know that no such simple scheme as that will work—that when the time comes they will be unable to resist the inevitable pressure to give. As usual, part of the giving will be voluntary, and even glad, the rest compelled and reluctant.

Mme. BIGRAS has escaped it all, and there is temptation to congratulate her as fortunate, for she could not have been helped at all by determining, as others can, not to give anything more than a pretty card to anybody except "the children."

"For Every Wrong a Remedy."

After prolonged deliberation, not a little of tumult and shouting, and a lavish exchange of recriminations heated to the boiling point or near it, the September Grand Jury has reached and announced the conclusion that, until the city has an ordinance forbidding street oratory without a license from the Mayor, anybody who chooses can mount a soap box on any corner and say anything he pleases. To put it that way is to exaggerate slightly, perhaps, but the small element of inaccuracy can be removed by stating that the Grand Jurors admitted the possibility, even with the law as it is, of making arrests when the seditious or treasonable talk moves its hearers to immediate disorderliness or violence.

The presentment as made has one merit—it justifies the recent refusal of the police to break up the meetings where our Allies were attacked and resistance to the carrying out of our Government's policies was urged. It seems that by doing anything more than they did, which was nothing, they would have exceeded their only legal power, which is to see that the laws are not violated. And, of course, no good citizens want them to do that.

That the police were right, however, does not make the existing situation the pleasanter or the safer, and the remedy suggested for it seems hardly adequate. If adopted, every preacher of sedition would have at least one opportunity to promulgate his doctrines, for he would not hesitate a moment to tell the Mayor, and probably could tell him with entire sincerity, that what he intended to say was not only harmless but beneficial. And experience has demonstrated that these gentry are quite skillful enough so to use language that no single sentence uttered by them can be taken to court as proof of disloyalty.

The anticonscriptionists, the advocates of peace at any price, the students of history for whom the annals of Great Britain end with the Massacre of Drogheda, can all take heart and prepare for a vigorous campaign. So long as they offer their oratorical wares only for local consumption, and keep them out of interstate commerce, so to speak, they will be safe from interference and even from annoyance for some time to come. At present New York is interested in things it thinks of larger importance than the licensing of corner spouters. It may be wrong in thinking so, but the fact remains.

A Promise with a Perhaps.

For the first time there comes in the fast-following notifications of a rise in the price of milk one that is accompanied with something between a promise and a hope on the part of the dealers that some day the trend of rates will be the other way. But consumers have had no experience with changes of that sort for many, many moons, and so wonted have they become to paying ever more and more for milk and everything else that even the most optimistic of them will have no warmer welcome than the exclamation, "Important if true!" for the assurance that an expected drop in the price of grain will make it possible to lower that of milk.

Between the possible and the probable a cañon wider and deeper than that of the justly famed Colorado often yawns—and never so often as in these latter days in this very matter of prices. The old assumption that what goes up must come down was long since crated and dispatched to the limbo where rest so many other reverenced beliefs, and to replace it has come faith in the new law that what goes up will forever and forever go higher.

There may be an excuse, or even a reason some time, for selling milk more cheaply than at some as yet undetermined increment of the present price, but history tells us, and every schoolboy knows, that there will then be excuses, if not reasons, for keeping price and cost still further apart.

Meanwhile, the consumer can cut down his order or entirely go without. Of that precious privilege he cannot be deprived. He may lose a child or two as the result of exercising it, and that, of course, will sadden the producers and distributers of milk, but the revolutions of the worlds will not be measurably affected and everything will be all right in the end. It must be.

Count Luxburg's Perfidy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As emphasizing the perfidy of Count Luxburg in his advice to sink some Argentine boats "without leaving any trace" I would like to call attention to a previous event.

On April 4 the Argentine boat Monte Protegido was sunk by a German torpedo boat. The Government presented a firm note demanding formal reparation and assurances that no such attempt should be renewed.

On the 2d of May Count Luxburg demanded an interview with the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he declared that the Imperial Government profoundly deplored the lamentable event in which they must only see an involuntary accident incident to intensive warfare and nowise a want of respect to the Argentine flag, "that symbol of the sovereignty of a friendly people honored and respected by all Germans."

Two months later they sunk two other Argentine boats. On the most firm protests, Count Luxburg, on July 9, endeavored to excuse it, but on the firmness of the Argentine demands the German Government finally promised to pay all reparations and to allow to pass their boats transporting the products of their country—an assurance of freedom of navigation.

And thus Count Luxburg is shown to be more perfidious than current accounts of the late incident indicate, and which I desire to recall to the attention of the public.

New York, Sept. 28, 1917. W. S.

The Turks at Great Headquarters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Turks Visit Hindenburg" say newspaper headlines. Possibly to get the latest Fall styles in atrocities.

W. ROSS McKNIGHT.

Scranton, Sept. 29, 1917.

PSYCHOLOGY OF BAGS.

Sing a song of cretonne,
Flashing everywhere,
Featured in the limousine,
Hanging from the chair,
Fashioned into wondrous bags
With artistic care.

Sing a song of cretonne,
Flecked with orange disks,
Till who dares to view it
Quick strabismus risks,
Splashed with reds, suggesting
Rich tomato bisques.

Sing a song of cretonne,
Blue as August skies,
Of a tint just matching
Marjie's dreaming eyes,
Shaped in some new pocket,
Of enormous size.

Sing a song of cretonne,
Foil for costly rings,
Which slim fingers' whiteness
To one's notice brings,
While soft wool's transforming to
Comfy socks and things.

Sing a song of cretonne,
Now Milady's fad;
Striped, or checked, or dotted,
Overshot or plaid,
Dazzling with weird colors
No rainbow ever had.

Sing a song of cretonne—
Friend, it's not mere show,
Hiding more than knitting,
As its users know;
Since farewells are spoken,
And the loved ones go!

ELLA A. FANNING.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1917.

KULTUR SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

The Former, the Work of Exotic Forces, Will Fall With the Fall of Kultur Before the Allies' Guns.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph.D.
(Third Article.)

At the coming election the Socialist Party in New York and in many other cities will cast an unprecedented vote. But this fact will have no permanent significance in American life. It will not be a Socialist vote. It will be a pro-German and anti-war vote. And it will be the last flare-up of the decadent Socialist Party in America.

Socialism, as taught by its first great leaders, scientifically explains the two fundamental changes which are now, in every great capital and in every nook and cranny of the world, revolutionizing industrial society. There is an irresistible trend toward two results: the public ownership and the democratic control of the industries. Governments are taking over the industries. The labor unions are everywhere rapidly gaining a larger influence in government. The United States by reason of its economic independence and its advanced state of industrial development should be the first nation to develop democratic socialism. As a matter of fact, it has been far outstripped by France, Great Britain, and even by Italy. The socialist movement in America, which should have given intellectual and moral leadership to the whole social and labor movement here, has most lamentably failed. The primary reason for its failure, both in the lesser field of politics and in the greater sphere of intellectual and moral guidance, has been because its leadership and its closely knit group majorities are the product of the two great American exotic groups—the German group and the Russian Jewish.

The foreign-language community is the unmitigated curse of immigration. The foreigner should learn English and mix with the native population. These foreign-language groups break up our city population into a score of rival and estranged communities. They are a greater hindrance to the social movement in general, and to the progress of labor in particular, than all other specific difficulties combined. The many languages make a constructive labor movement impossible among the millions of our unskilled and semi-skilled workers. If we cannot abolish the nativistic groups from our urban life, we must stop the immigration of foreign-speaking peoples entirely, or insist that those who come know English.

The Socialist Party has never gotten itself adjusted to American conditions. The leaders who today guide the organization do not seem to have the vaguest conception of America and Americans. Their purpose seems to be to break the bread of Kultur to the raw and provincial population among whom they find themselves. It is just two hundred and sixty-eight years since the head of Charles I. was severed from his body. That time is the correct measurement of the distance we in America are in advance of Kultur socialism, of "Socialized Germany," of the "Milwaukee Idea." "Socialized Germany" is the gold brick of social reform propaganda in America. The rulers of Germany want healthy slaves. So they breed them, feed them, house them, cure them of diseases, work them, militarize them, and finally pension them Such is, nine parts out of ten, the socialism of the Milwaukee and the New York brand. This Kultur socialism has about as much place in the democracy of America as the Prussian Guards would have at the doors of our public schools. The working class of America, in its contribution to industrial and social reorganization, must be democratic in every fibre of its being.

Kultur socialism makes poverty the chief enemy of society and demands that all be fed and clothed. Labor democracy centres its attack upon economic slavery and insists upon economic liberty.

Kultur socialism works only through the State and seeks nothing but the government ownership of the industries and the jobs. Labor democracy works primarily through the labor unions and demands democratic control of the industries and the jobs.

Kultur socialism is willing to enslave the individual to feed his belly. Labor democracy aims to secure and develop the individual's patrimony of freedom.

Kultur socialism can develop only in a country which has no political democracy. Labor democracy can evolve only in a country long experienced in the practice of political democracy. It is as impossible in Russia today as in France in 1789.

The supreme test of civilizaton in our time is not that of war. It was written in the firmament that this war must be won by the forces of political democracy. The supreme test of our civilization in this generation is the application of democracy to the industries of our international-world life.

The débacle of the Socialist International in 1914 and the failure of the Socialist Party here will probably render the very word "socialism" unuseful in the process of democratic upbuilding after the war. What the world thinks of Kultur in general we shall have occasion to observe when a hundred thousand pieces of allied artillery are through with their work in Germany. Democracy and liberty need no other names than they have always borne among us. We are merely preserving for ourselves very precious common possessions under new and difficult conditions.

ARMY LIBRARIES.

Rossiter Johnson Adds to His Ideas on the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I am mistaken in my ideas about the plan to provide books for our soldiers, my error consists in the assumption that the pre-eminent purpose is, or should be, to serve the soldiers, not to conserve the books. There is no necessity whatever for organizing a large staff of professional librarians to make an elaborate job of it. The fallacy that vitiates that plan consists in ignoring the fundamental difference between a library that must serve citizens residing in their permanent homes and one that is meant for soldiers who are temporarily in a camp. If the plan is carried out in the manner that appears to be determined upon, there will be extensive catalogues, and meticulous classifications, and all the technicalities by which professional librarians magnify their office; and the books will reach the hands of our soldiers about the time that they are ordered off to Europe.

We all know that in the armies that saved the Union half a century ago, any kind of intelligence or experience that was wanted could be called out from the ranks. My plan would be this: Get all the books you can by gift. Of course they would need to be inspected, and some probably to be rejected. But this process should not be microscopical; for our soldiers are neither children nor young ladies. There are men enough, ready to volunteer, who are widely acquainted with the insides of books, who could glance at a thousand in thirty minutes and throw out every objectionable one. If the gifts do not furnish enough good books, buy as many more as are wanted. Put up the temporary building in the camp; that can be done in a day. No matter how rough it is, if only it has a tight roof and is well lighted. You will find men enough in the ranks who can divide the books by a general classification—into history, science, fiction, &c.—all that is necessary. Possibly one of them, now and then, might classify "The History of Pendennis" as history; but I have known a professional librarian to do that very thing. Put all the books on what are called "open shelves," that is, shelves to which the users have free access. Then let the soldiers pick and choose for themselves, unmolested. A catalogue would be of little or no use; and if you keep a strict account, charging the soldier with the book that he takes out, and warning him to return it within a certain time, those who most need the books (I mean those unaccustomed to books) will hardly use them at all. A soldier who really wishes to read would rather make his own exploration and selection than have the prettiest librarian in the country stand by and feed him with bibliographical advice.

Suppose this plan should involve somewhat more damage and loss of books than an elaborate one. What of it? If it makes access to the library easier and more familiar, ought we to begrudge it to the young men who have volunteered to let their own bodies be worn out or lost? And the saving in money would far outweigh the loss in books.

Therefore, I say, do this, and do it quickly!

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Sept. 28, 1917.

"Egotistic and Unpatriotic."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We women opposed to woman suffrage are giving our all, side by side with our sister suffragists, and for this reason we have the right to protest against their propaganda while the safety of our nation is at stake. When a man is fighting for his life with a burglar, is it seemly to urge upon him the settlement of a disputed account? We feel that it is both egotistic and unpatriotic to force the question of woman suffrage upon our legislators at this time when every man and every woman should stand heart to heart and mind to mind, laying aside all lesser political and personal issues while they unite with all their souls and all their energies to further this one overwhelming and omnipotent cause—the salvation of democracy with the permanent peace of the world.

ELAINE GORDON SEARS.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1917.

DR. HADLEY ON WAR NEEDS.

Tells Yale Students the Danger of Unthinking Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—In delivering his annual address of welcome to the freshman class and speaking to the other classes for the first time since the opening of the school year, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale today said that one of the greatest problems of the present war was understanding of the country's needs. He recalled the mistake of some of the European nations, which sent all their youth to the front immediately at the beginning of the war, leaving their country bereft of many scientists and specialists.

"The source of these dangers to the body politic lies in the fact that most people in their political and social relations are guided by emotion rather than thinking, intuition rather than judgment," Dr. Hadley said. "They alternate between unreasoning selfishness on the one hand and unreasoning benevolence on the other. The history of Greece and Rome and the cities of mediaeval Europe shows how this difficulty over and over again has wrecked democratic government and brought nations which were once free under foreign rule or domestic tyranny.

"The German theorist will tell you that this fate of democracy is not only frequent but inevitable; that private citizens are necessarily so far occupied with doing their own business that they will not give the necessary thought to public business; that wise government can only be had under the authority of a king or a few nobles, who will direct the work of the state with the same specialized and trained oversight that is used by physicians in directing its health or by engineers in directing its machines. A wrong view of human relations, you say, and an un-Christian view. Yes, and I say so too; but to prove it wrong something more is necessary than merely saying so.

"Democracy is on trial. Christianity, as we and our fathers have understood it, is on trial. If the members of a democracy can use judgment as well as impulse in the management of public affairs, it will stand; if they cannot use judgment in the management of its affairs, the democratic ideal must give way to the monarchical ideal. For the application of intelligence to social problems is a fundamental necessity of all government. Without it patriotism is wasted; without it Christianity is profitless. This, gentlemen, is the high calling for which you are preparing yourselves—the calling of the citizen whose patriotism is guided by judgment, whose religion is vivified by solid sense."

WATER CELEBRATION PLANS.

Mayor Will Open New Aqueduct System on Columbus Day.

Plans for the celebration on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, to mark the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct were announced by the Mayor's Committee yesterday. The celebration will begin at noon with exercises in the Aldermanic Chambers at City Hall, to which engineers who worked on the $140,000,000 aqueduct and representatives of patriotic and civic organizations will be admitted. The ceremonies in Central Park will begin at 3:30 o'clock, when the Mayor and members of the committee will go to the upper reservoir for the formal opening of the new source of water supply. Workmen are installing a jet fountain that is to be eighty-five feet high and will throw a stream of water more than 100 feet that can be seen for five miles.

Mayor Mitchel will turn a spigot, and immediately the water will rush to the top of the fountain, marking the opening of the new system. Instantly the water mains of the city will be called upon to carry the 375,000,000 gallons of water from the top of the Catskill Mountains. After this ceremony the pageant "The Good Gift of Water" will be given in the sheep meadow, and accommodations will be provided for 50,000 spectators. About 15,000 school children will take part. In the evening a dinner will be given in the Waldorf Astoria, at which George McAneny, Chairman of the Celebrations Committee, will preside. Mayor Mitchel and ex-Mayor McClellan will speak.

CALL WAR TAX BILL BEST EVER DRAFTED

Simmons and Kitchin Enthusiastic—Yield About $2,625,000,000—Approval Likely.

CONGRESS NEARS A CLOSE

Adjournment This Week or Next—Big Bond Bill and Insurance Measure Await Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Enactment into law this week of the great War Tax bill, upon which the conferees agreed last night, was regarded as certain today by leaders of both houses. Early approval of the report by House and Senate is expected, and by Thursday, at the latest, the bill should be ready for the President's signature.

Opposition to certain sections of the bill is looked for, but the leaders are determined not to permit any amendments. To open the door, they say, would draw a flood of new amendments and indefinite delay.

Official estimates of the total amount to be raised by the bill still are lacking. Experts worked throughout today in an attempt to have them ready for the House tomorrow. New unofficial figures make it appear, however, that the total will be somewhat less than $2,700,000,000, as estimated last night.

Estimating the income and excess profits taxes have proved difficult for the experts. The latest unofficial estimate, prepared tonight, shows a total of approximately $2,610,000,000, with indications that the final figures will be probably $15,000,000 higher. This estimate follows:

Sources of Revenue.

Income tax	$600,000,000
Excess profits	1,110,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000
Fermented liquors	46,000,000
Wines	6,000,000
Soft drinks and syrups	18,000,000
Cigars	10,000,000
Cigarettes	21,000,000
Tobacco	28,000,000
Snuff	2,000,000
Cigaretto papers	100,000
Freight transportation	56,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000
Seats and berths	4,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies	5,000,000
Automobiles	40,000,000
Musical instruments	3,000,000
Motion picture films	3,000,000
Jewelry	4,500,000
Sporting goods	1,200,000
Pleasure boats	500,000
Perfumes and cosmetics	1,900,000
Proprietary medicines	3,000,000
Cameras	750,000
Admissions	50,000,000
Club dues	1,200,000
Stamp taxes	30,000,000
Inheritances	5,000,000
Virgin Island products	20,000
First-class mail matter	60,000,000
Second-class mail matter	14,000,000

Bill Pleases Conferees.

The conferees declare the bill is one of the best ever prepared. Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchin, who headed the conference, being particularly enthusiastic. Mr. Kitchin, who objected to the measure as it passed the Senate as a "rich man's measure," said tonight that no better war tax bill than the one now presented ever had been drafted in any country.

"We had before us virtually all past bills of this country and many of those drawn in foreign countries since this war began, and this is a better measure than any of them," he said. "The burden is shifted around equitably between rich and poor, and, while every one has to pay, none has to pay unfairly, I think. I anticipate its approval by the House without difficulty."

A detailed explanation of the war profits tax section, from which source it is proposed to raise about one-half of the total amount of the bill, will be made by Mr Kitchin. He will tell particularly why its levy now is larger than it was when it left the House, and the House is expected to approve the change.

With tomorrow Congress enters upon the closing days of the extraordinary war session, called April 2, and marked by epochal legislation. Headed by the War Tax bill, which the House plans to dispose of tomorrow and send to the Senate for final legislative action, the program for adjournment, which may come late this week and almost certainly no later than next week, was almost completed tonight.

The only other major items awaiting action before the extraordinary session closes are the $8,000,000,000 Deficiency Appropriation bill, now in conference, and the Administration soldiers and sailors' insurance measure. The prospects tonight were that all other important legislation, including the Administration Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights bill, would go over until the December session.

Fight on Insurance Bill.

The insurance measure is the stumbling block in the way of adjournment this week. Whether the opposition will develop sufficient strength to force protracted debate is uncertain. Despite the President's insistence that it be passed now, there is renewed talk of sidetracking the measure if the opposition should delay adjournment. The Senate hopes to begin work on the insurance measure tomorrow.

Probably little time will be spent on the $8,000,000,000 appropriation measure, upon which the conferees begin work tomorrow. Its enactment with brief, perfunctory discussion is expected, leaving the insurance measure before the Senate as the only important legislation on the leaders' program.

The Civil Rights bill will be considered tomorrow by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but opposition there and elsewhere in the Senate on constitutional grounds now appears to insure postponement of action until the December session. Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee plans to bring the bill before the House this week and pass it, but few Senate leaders expect action in the Upper House at this session.

Confirmation of the three new Interstate Commerce Commissioners and other minor appointments probably will be voted early this week by the Senate. The nomination of Colonel Carl Reichmann to be a Brigadier General also will be brought up at the Senate's next executive session. Opposition based on his alleged pro-German utterances and sympathies, despite the Senate Military Committee's overwhelming recommendation for confirmation, is expected

NO HALF VICTORY, PARKHURST'S PLEA

Compromise Would Make Us Subject Nation to Germany, He Says.

SEES MENACE TO WORLD

Asserts He Would Rather See Country Under the Koran Than the Cultivated Barbarism of Berlin.

In an attack upon Germany as a "menace to all that is best in modern civilization," the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday declared that unless the war ended in a complete victory for the Allies the United States must in time become a subject nation to Germany. The pastor denounced all half-measures or compromises.

"God's employment of war as a means of disposing of useless and harmful material is too conspicuous a feature of Scripture to allow standing room to Quakers and men of a quaking disposition," said Dr. Parkhurst. "We all believe in the Fourth of July, Quakers included, and yet the meaning that was put into it was written there in letters of blood. None would be willing to have had a less impressive mausoleum erected in memory of General Grant than that which decorates Riverside Drive. People are sound and they are militant when we penetrate to that stratum of the soul which has not become disintegrated and raveled out.

"And duty half done is a duty left undone. Effort that does not culminate in completeness is effort misapplied. The only thing that justifies effort is result, and to stop short of that is to convert into painful and pitiful extravagance the entire expenditure of wasted treasure, that is treasure in money or treasure in precious life. Remember that always, that half victory is disguised defeat.

"We are so far removed from the scenes of actual warfare and have such self-conscious sense of resources as to make it difficult to conceive that we are in extreme peril. To such mistaken sense of security must be attributed the interminable wrangling which marks the process of legislation in Washington and the embarrassing amendments that obstruct the enactment of bills essential to the country's safety—amendments, many of them, that are treasonable in their tendency even if not in their intent. Whatever impairs or tends to impair the working of the efficiency of the Government is in its nature treason, whether done by a Senator who attempts to block the progress of necessary legislation, or done by some other Senator who, at the expense of the Government, and in the exercise of his privileges, distributes throughout the country speeches of his saturated with calumniation of governmental purpose and policy."

Referring to Germany's dream of world power, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"First of all it ought to be universally understood that Germany precipitated the war with the deliberate attempt to make Berlin the world's capital. A though he war is in its fourth year and there are sixteen States practically pledged to the humiliation of the Central Powers, no result has as yet been reached that guarantees the Entente's ultimate success.

"The Allies acting independently of the United States might be able to prevent Teutonic victory, but are insufficient to compass Teutonic defeat. Practically speaking, the war at present is between the Central Powers and ourselves. We are the protagonists in the struggle for our own liberty and the freedom of the world. That is the thought to cherish seriously whenever we sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' It may not be a land of liberty long. It all depends. We are in what the scripture calls the Valley of Decision—and such a decision will be pregnant with weal or woe to generations unborn.

"If we win the future is going to look back to our day as the Protestants look back to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, yes, as the whole Christian world looks back to the Birth of Bethlehem. This is enough to make a man feel that the last dollar in his purse and the last drop in his veins is not too big a price to pay in order to leave behind such a bequest. I would rather see my country under the domination of the Koran and its prophets than subjects to the cultivated barbarism of Berlin."

Dr. Parkhurst called attention to the havoc wrought by Germans upon innocent men, women, and children. These atrocities, he said, proved that "German devilishness was instinct with the genius of hell."

SEES CRUSHING OF GERMANY.

There Can Be No Inconclusive Peace, Dr. Hillis Says.

In the third of a series of sermons on his observations in France and England during last July and August, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in Plymouth Church yesterday morning said that there could be no conclusive peace until Frenchmen were on German soil, whether the war went on for one year or five years or ten years; that there was no British, Canadian, French or Italian officer who did not look forward to walking into Berlin to try the Kaiser and his staff for murder before a military court. Dr. Hillis described the devastation wrought by the Germans in France and Belgium and declared that, after the war, the Cathedral of Cologne should be taken down stone by stone and set up again in Arras or Louvain.

"Four hundred years ago," he said, "the Duke of Alva carried the Spanish Inquisition into Northern France and Southern Belgium. In the hope of breaking the spirit of these conquered peoples, this monster invoked the aid of mechanics for devising instruments of torture. It is said that the rulers of these cities, upon the approach of invading Germans, carried from the museums these devilish instruments, lest their presence suggest some form of torture to the German soldiers. This forethought, alas, was all in vain. The Inquisitors were children in the art of cruelty. The history of pain holds no agony like the agony of France, unless it be that of Belgium.

"The devastated regions of France are like unto a devil world. All the pear and plum trees have fallen under the stroke of the German axe and are dead and dry. Gone all the lovely and majestic thirteenth century churches. Gone all the galleries, for every city of 5,000 people in France has its quarterly exhibition of paintings sent out from Paris, and some of the finest art treasures in the world have perished. The land has been put back to where it was when Julius Caesar described it 2,000 years ago, a wild land and waste. That proclamation on a wall tells the whole story, 'Let no building stand, no vine or tree; and before retreating let each well be plentifully polluted with corpses and with creosote.' The spirit was this, 'Since we Germans cannot have this land, no one else shall.'"

Dr. Hillis then told of the destruction of the Château of Avricourt by Prince Eitel, the Kaiser's second son. He declared that in the ruins was picked up the firebrand with which "this Prince Eitel assassinated a building that belonged to the civilized world."

"And I hope to live long enough," continued Dr. Hillis, "to see Germany forced to repay at least one debt in addition to 10,000 others. When this war is over, every stone in the Cathedral of Cologne should be marked. German prisoners should be made to pull those stones apart, German cars be made to transport every stone to Louvain, and German hands made to set up the Cathedral of Cologne in Louvain or Arras. For a judgment day is coming to Germany, and though dull and heavy minds doubt it, men of vision perceive its incidents and outlines already taking shape."

Dr. Hillis spoke of the devastation of French homes and of the bitterness of spirit toward the Germans which prevails among the French officers and soldiers because of these atrocities.

"That is why," he said, "there will be no inconclusive peace."

DENOUNCES WAR PROFITEERS.

Rabbi Wise Calls Them "Trench Rats" Despoiling Soldiers.

"Trench rats" was the term by which Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday spoke of war profiteers. "They are fattening on the necessity of America's soldiers," he said during his sermon on the subject "What Can Stay-at-Homes Do to Win or Lose the War."

"This is not the war of the American army," said the rabbi. "It is the war of the whole American people. Germany dragged and drugged her soldiers to the battlefield, while we in America selected our men. This is a war of ideals, one of which must perish off the face of the earth. There can be no draw; there can be no truce. The momentous thing in this war is that the German ideal of dominance must be slain. To win this fight, then, there are just three things we stay-at-homes can do—think right, feel right, and serve right."

Referring to the critics of the war, Rabbi Wise said:

"It is far better, no matter how unjust or unwise it may be, to have such criticism outspoken than to have it suppressed and ineffectual. The burden of the war must fall most heavily where it will rest most lightly. The men who have been through the hell of war will scorn the glorified tax dodgers and grow impatient with war profiteers. These latter must be thought of as on a level with the calling of thieving men and dissolute women who follow in the train of war."

ACCUSED OF ATTEMPT TO WRECK A U. S. SHIP

Officer Says Prisoner Threw Bolt Into Machinery of Converted North German Lloyd Liner.

Commander George W. Lincoln, U. S. N., in command of the steamship Powhattan, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, notified the police yesterday that he was holding on board a man whom he charged with having attempted to wreck the vessel's machinery. When the police got to the steamship they found a detail of sailors guarding Walter Fricke, a machinist of 104 Tenth Street, West New York. They were also detaining John Dillon of 327 Union Street, West Hoboken, Fricke's helper.

The Commander charged Fricke with having put a bolt in the steering engine and of having dropped a wrench in the auxiliary engine. Had the machinery been started, the naval officer said, the damage done would have put the Powhattan out of commission temporarily. The officer would not state how the machinist was detected.

Fricke is about 35 years old, and, although he claims Denmark as his native country, he is German in appearance. He denied having attempted to injure the machinery. Dillon was not arrested. He will appear as a witness when Fricke is brought before United States Commissioner Edward H. Stanton today.

Ritz Benefit for Sailors' Club.

The dinner and vaudeville entertainment last evening at the Ritz-Carlton netted a substantial sum for the Sailors' Club at 81 Sands Street, Brooklyn. Among the dinner hostesses were Mrs. H. Van Rennselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. James A. Kidder, and Mrs. Edward Stevens. Among those taking part in the vaudeville performance were Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Frances White, Clifton Crawford, and Amanta Farrar. The clubhouse in Brooklyn has been leased for three years, and it is hoped to raise sufficient funds to make it a permanent rendezvous for sailors here.

ENLISTS TEACHERS IN DEMOCRATIC AIM

President Asks Schools to Increase Instruction on Community and National Life.

FOR NOW AND AFTER WAR

Vital to Defending Our Institutions and Purging and Ennobling Life of the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson has sent to the school teachers of the country a letter, the text of which was made public officially today, urging them to increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life.

In making his plea to the teachers the President tells them the war is bringing home a new appreciation of the problems of national life and a deeper understanding of the aims and meaning of democracy. To enable the teachers to undertake their task with definite material the President has asked Dr. Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education and Herbert C. Hoover, Director of the National Food Administration, to prepare for distribution through the schools "suitable lessons for the elementary grades and for the high school classes."

The text of the President's appeal follows:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 23, 1917.

To School Officers:

The war is bringing to the minds of our people a new appreciation of the problems of national life and a deeper understanding of the meaning and aims of democracy. Matters which heretofore have seemed commonplace and trivial are seen in a truer light. The urgent demand for the production and proper distribution of food and other national resources has made us aware of the close dependence of individual on individual and nation on nation. The effort to keep up social and industrial organizations in spite of the withdrawal of men for the army has revealed the extent to which modern life has become complex and specialized.

These and other lessons of the war must be learned quickly if we are intelligently and successfully to defend our institutions. When the war is over we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world.

In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities the common school must have a large part. I urge that teachers and other school officers increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on the problems of community and national life.

Such a plea is in no way foreign to the spirit of American public education or of existing practices. Nor is it a plea for a temporary enlargement of the school program appropriate merely to the period of the war. It is a plea for a realization in public education of the new emphasis which the war has given to the ideals of democracy and to the broader conceptions of national life.

In so far that there may be definite material at hand with which the schools may at once expand their teaching, I have asked Mr. Hoover and Commissioner Claxton to organize the proper agencies for the preparation and distribution of suitable lessons for the elementary grades and for the high school classes. Lessons thus suggested will serve the double purpose of illustrating in a concrete way what can be undertaken in the schools and of stimulating teachers in all parts of the country to formulate new and appropriate materials drawn directly from the communities in which they live. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

JAPANESE ENTERTAIN IMPERIAL COMMISSION

Speeches at the Nippon Club Dwell on Friendship With the United States.

Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Imperial Japanese Commission were guests of the Japanese of the city yesterday. Today, after attending a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, where they will be the guests of financial and business men, several members of the party will motor to Camp Mills to review the Rainbow Division of the National Army. Tomorrow they will go to Oyster Bay to meet Colonel Roosevelt.

The commission was entertained yesterday by the Nippon Club and the Japanese Association of the city, of both of which organizations Dr. J. Takamine is the President. C. Yada, the Japanese Consul General in New York, presided at the celebration at the Nippon Club. From there the Commission went to the meeting of Japanese at Carnegie Hall, where speeches were made pointing out the benefits to be derived by developing the friendship that has long existed between Japan and the United States.

Last night the members of the commission attended a dinner at the Astor Hotel under the auspices of the Nippon Club and the Japanese Association. Ambassador Sato was among those present. The ballroom on the eighth floor, where the dinner was held, was elaborately decorated with American and Japanese flags. On the tables in front of each diner were miniature shrapnel shells decorated with the slogan:

"Bullet bound for Berlin. Banzai!"

One of the features of the dinner was the singing by the diners of "The Star-Spangled Banner." All of the speeches were in Japanese. They were similar in tenor to those delivered in the afternoon at Carnegie Hall and at the Nippon Club.

WAR ON LA FOLLETTE OPPOSED IN SENATE

Leaders Fear Making a "Martyr" of Him in Any Attempt at Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Senate leaders incline to the belief that it is unwise to attempt any move at this time to expel Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, as urged in the resolution of the Public Safety Commission of Minnesota and offered yesterday by Senator Kellogg of that State.

One Senator close to the Administration said that, while Senator La Follette undoubtedly had given utterance to expressions that might be regarded as disloyal to the Government in prosecuting the war, it was inadvisable for the Senate to try to expel him. The Senator argued that Mr. La Follette, deep set in his ideasns to the war, would merely be "martyrized" if the Senate ousted him. The way to deal with the matter, this Senator suggested, was to reply to Mr. La Follette on the floor of the Senate whenever occasion required and let the country know where he stood.

A member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is to take up the Minnesota resolution, said he did not think the committee would go any further than to consider the matter in executive session, and that it would end there. He believed it inadvisable to even make a report to the Senate.

"The least done with this affair the better it will be," said this Senator. "It is extremely doubtful if two-thirds of the Senate, the vote necessary for expulsion, would feel like voting that way. Whatever Senator La Follette has done, it seems that the course to pursue, as the matter now stands, is to let his constituents attend to it for themselves. They may be depended upon, I believe, to act with ample discretion when the time comes."

A suggestion that the Senate reaffirm the aims of the United States in the war as a reply to anti-war agitators has met with little support in that body. While some Senators favor that course, the majority, it is said, believes the President has sufficiently stated the country's purpose in the war.

MISS DELAFIELD ENGAGED.

Betrothed to Ensign John E. P. Morgan—Miss Tweedy to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt Delafield of Littlefarm, Lenox, Mass., announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Anita Delafield, to John E. P. Morgan, an ensign in the U. S. N. R. and son of Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan of New York and grandson of the late John E. Parsons of this city.

Mr. Morgan is also a grandson of the late Mrs. David Pierce Morgan, his father being D. Percy Morgan. He is a brother of D. Percy Morgan, Jr., of Miss Edith P. Morgan, and Mrs. Laurence F. F. Rainsford, and a nephew of Mrs. J. J. Ridgeley Carter of London and a cousin of Viscountess Achenson. He was graduated from Harvard this Summer, and is a member of the A. D. Club of Harvard. He enlisted early this year, and is now abroad.

Mr and Mrs. Richard Benedict Tweedy of Goshen, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Tweedy, to Lieutenant Sturgis Potter of Boston. Lieut. Potter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Potter of Philadelphia and was prior to entering the army Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard, and is now a student of aerial gunnery at Camp Borden, Canada.

MISS CAUCHOIS TO WED OCT. 11.

Marriage of J. A. Appleton to Take Place in Philadelphia.

The wedding of Miss Corinne Cauchois, eldest daughter of Frederic A. Cauchois of 405 West 117th Street, and Samuel Wyman Steele, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele and Helen Aldrich Steele, will be celebrated on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock, in the Saint Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. L. Spencer Steele is to be his brother's best man, and Miss Evelyn Wildner of Superior, Wis., will be Miss Cauchois's maid of honor. Mr. Steele has recently returned from France, where he was actively engaged with the American Ambulance Corps. The honeymoon will be spent in the Adirondacks, and after it Mr. and Mrs. Steele will live at Park Lane and Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Steele is a brother of Mrs. Joseph C. C. Borden and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich and Mr. and Mrs Charles Steele, and a cousin of the Countess Jean de La Grèze, Mrs. Devereux Milburn, and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade.

The marriage of John Adams Appleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Appleton of 571 Park Avenue, this city, and Miss Elizabeth Roberts Reath, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pendore W. Reath of Philadelphia, will take place on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, in St. David's Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Appleton has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 121st Engineers, U. S. A. R., was stroke oar in the Varsity crew in 1914, the year he graduated, and the race with Harvard was won by just three feet. His engagement was announced that year. His father was also a member of the Varsity winning crew in 1886. He will have George E. Stevens of this city for his best man, and the two ushers are to be Edward Stevens and Brannon Reath, a brother of the bride. Miss Reath's only attendant will be her cousin, Miss Virginia Roberts.

Hoes-Knudsen.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 30.—Miss Helen Knudsen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Knudsen of South Orange, and John Paul Hoes of Montclair were married yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, the Rev. W. W. Davis officiating. Miss Alice Jennings of Newark attended the bride and the best man was Henry P. Howell of Montclair. Mr. Hoes, who is a graduate of Princeton University, is in the banking establishment of J. P. Morgan & Co.

NOTED WAR SURGEON COMING TO AMERICA

England Delegates Sir Berkeley Moynihan to Advise Our Army Medical Corps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Sir Berkeley Moynihan, Senior Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Army Medical Corps of the English Army and inspector of army hospitals in France, well known to the American profession as an authority on abdominal surgery, has been delegated by the British Government to come to America to aid in the war preparations of the medical corps of the United States Army, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas announced today.

Sir Berkeley comes to take part in the war session of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons held in Chicago the week of Oct. 22 and to deliver the convocation address of the American College of Surgeons on Oct. 26, bringing an official message of the Royal Army Medical Corps concerning the work of the surgeons on the battlefields and in the reconstruction hospitals of France and England. He will explain the needs today of the allied armies to save a maximum of the wounded and will describe the notable advances in war surgery since the beginning of the war.

"The week of Oct. 22 in Chicago will see the greatest war-medical meeting ever held on this continent," said Dr. Franklin Martin of the Council of National Defense. "About three thousand leading surgeons from all parts of North America will hear discussions of the new methods in the treatment of the sick and wounded and see clinical demonstrations of many of these methods in the hospitals.

"Not only will Sir Berkeley come with news from the British front, but we expect Professor Theodore Tuffier, Director General of the Medical Service of the French Army, to bring a similar message from France. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, who has become world famous by reason of his development of the new methods of treating infected wounds, will have a prominent part in the program, as will also Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Chief Surgeon of an American Base Hospital, now in active service in France."

During his eighteen days' leave in this country Sir Berkeley will be the guest of the American College of Surgeons. In addition to spending a week in Chicago it is expected that he will find occasion to meet the profession in New York, St. Louis, and Philadelphia.

Charles Napier Hemy.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Charles Napier Hemy, the marine painter, died today at Falmouth in his seventy-seventh year. He was the son of the late Henri F. Hemy, a distinguished musician, and made his art studies at the Newcastle Art School under W. Bell Scott, afterward becoming the pupil of Baron Henri Leys. He exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy at the age of 24. Among his most prominent pictures are "Homeward," "The Trawler," "Silent Adieu," and "Home Wind."

Arthur F. Luke.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Arthur F. Luke, senior member of the brokerage house of Luke, Banks & Weeks, of New York, died here today. Mr. Luke was once Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, and made his home when in New York at the Metropolitan Club. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1853, and commenced as a bookkeeper for the Commonwealth National Bank of this city.

From this position he went into the Federal Banking Department as an examiner, and two years later became cashier of the National Bank of North America, a position he held for five years, and which he resigned to become Treasurer of the National Tube Works, a merger of several tube corporations.

Obituary Notes.

EUGENE BROWNELL, a retired policeman, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 645 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn and is survived by his mother.

JOHN HOFFMANN, 58 years old, for over forty years employed by F. W. Wurster & Co., died on Saturday at his home, 1,251 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and one son.

Mrs. FRANCES M. TOBEY, 93 years old, widow of Captain Charles B. Tobey of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her son Lieut. Col. Bennet H. Tobey, Glen Cove, L. I.

Mrs. LEONIE FRIBOURG, an active member of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society and many other organizations, died on Friday at her home, 434 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. IDA PIERSON CAIN, widow of Nicholas Cain, died on Friday at her home in Bayside, L. I., aged 74 years.

EDWIN S. LEAYCRAFT, the last charter member of the Jersey City Club, died on Friday at his home at Nyack, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year.

HENRY W. NASON, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home at Redlands, Cal.

FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL, 79 years old, formerly a Director of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, died at Wellesley, Mass., yesterday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PROGEBIN.—To Dr. and Mrs. A. Progebin, nee Cina Zutty, a son, at the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital on Sunday, Sept. 30.

EFFROS.—Sept. 28, 500 West 175th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Effros, a daughter.

FEIER.—Sept. 27, Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Feier, a daughter.

GREENWALD.—Sept. 26, Long Island Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. Max Greenwald, a son.

HIRSH.—Sept. 28, Muiderig Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hirsh, a son.

KRAUS.—Sept. 28, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. K. Kraus, a son.

LASSER.—Sept. 25, Long Island College Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lasser, a daughter.

LIPSCHITZ.—Sept. 26, 725 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Lipschitz, a son.

STRAUSS.—Sept. 28, Philantropin Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, a daughter.

Engaged.

GOSNELL—CONARD.—Mr. and Mrs. George Powell Conard of 361 Washington Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Evelyn Conard, to the Rev. Frank L. Gosnell, son of Mrs. James Gosnell of Rochester, N. Y.

KRINGEL—SMITH.—Ray Smith to H. Lionel Kringel.

ATKINS—MARKELL.—Leoline R. Markell to Captain Samuel W. Atkins.

AUERBACH—RITZWOLLER.—Mildred Ritzwoller to Siegfried Auerbach.

BERLINER—SIMONS.—Pearl Simons to Herbert Berliner.

BRADSKY—APT.—Hulda Apt to Israel J. Bradsky.

DE VRIES—POLACHEK.—Rose Polachek to Maurice P. De Vries.

FEINBERG—BERKMAN.—Anna Berkman to Harry Feinberg.

FLEISCHER—STONE.—Rose Stone to Louis Fleischer.

GOLDSTEIN—KLEIN.—Lillian Klein to A. L. Goldstein.

JESBERG—OLSEN.—Ruth Olsen to Dr. Simon Jesberg.

KLEIN—ADLER.—Ruth Adler to Edward I. Klein.

LEVY—MICHAELS.—Helen B. Michaels to Charles Levy.

MAHLER—NIEDERSTEIN.—Lillian Niederstein to Louis P. Mahler, Jr.

MARX—LADEN.—Lillian Laden to Harry M. Marx.

MELITOFF—BARBASH.—Beatrice Barbash to Nathan Melitoff.

MENDOZA—BAB.—Elsie Bab to David Mendoza.

METH—BLYN.—Clara Blyn to Sidney Meth.

RUNKEL—SCHWARTZ.—Jessie Schwartz to David Runkel.

SAUNDERS—ALEXANDER.—Dorothy B. Alexander to Marvin E. Saunders.

SCHWARTZ—THIELE.—Pauline Thiele to Joseph Schwartz.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Lydia E. Barkin to Harry Steinberg.

Married.

DAVISSON—PORTER.—On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, Glen Cove, L. I., by the Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Charles W. Hinton, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Porter, and Richard L., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Davisson of Dayton, Ohio.

Brooklyn.

GOLDBERG—JACOBS.—Sept. 27, Elizabeth Jacobs to Lester R. Goldberg.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Sept. 28, 1917, Alfred Albertson. Funeral services will be held from his late home, No. 38 East Kinney St., Newark, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at the convenience of the family.

ALLEGER.—At Newark, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 30, 1917, Maria, widow of the late John W. Alleger. Services at Riker's funeral parlor, 7th Av. and Carrol St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

BETHUNE.—Faneuil D. Stein Bethune, son of the late Dr. Alexis W. Stein and Eugenia Bethune Stein, on Sept. 29. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M.

BORST.—Sept. 29, 1917, at Napanoch, Ulster County, N. Y., in her 81st year, Ida Louise, (nee Whitman,) beloved wife of George Borst and devoted mother of George, Ethel, and Clifford Borst. Funeral service, 8 o'clock, Monday evening, at her late residence, 207 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Interment Tuesday at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BOYD.—At the family residence, 110 South St., Auburn, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, Arthur Allen Boyd. Funeral services will be held at the house Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 3:30 o'clock. The omission of flowers is requested. Burial in Fort Hill Cemetery.

BROLLY.—Suddenly, on Sept. 30, 1917, William S. Brolly, at his sister's residence, 175 Wadsworth Ave.

CHAPIN.—On Sunday, Sept. 30, in his 46th year, Thomas Christy Chapin, beloved husband of Annie Howard. Funeral services at his late residence, 132 Lincoln St., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

COHEN.—Louis P., beloved husband of Eva S. Cohen, (nee Pearlstone,) on Sunday evening. Funeral from his late residence, 94 Hull St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 11 A. M. Interment, Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

CRONE.—Edward, Sr., Sunday, Sept. 30. Funeral services at his late residence, 121 East 82d St., Tuesday, Oct. 2, 12:30, noon.

FREIMAN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 30, Sophie Freiman, wife of Louis J. Freiman, mother of Dr. Maurice E. Freiman, Mrs. I. Berkowitz, and Mrs. I. Shapiro. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 2, from residence, 26 St. Nicholas Av., corner 112th St.

GILMAN.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Sept. 28, 1917, Mary Martin, beloved wife of Rev. Frank P. Gilman, (missionary in Hainan, China,) in her 69th year. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. Byron Ferguson, 240 Essex St., Hackensack, on Monday, at 1 P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

GORHAM.—On Sunday, Sept. 30, Sarah Virginia Dubrow, wife of Frank Gorham. Funeral services from her late residence, 9 North 7th Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:06 P. M., N. H. R. R.

HARVEY.—On Sept. 29, James Clarence Harvey, suddenly. Funeral under the auspices of the Lambs Club. Services, The Little Church Around the Corner, 29th St., Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

HELD.—Florence, (nee Brummer,) beloved wife of Jacob, mother of Alfred and Marian, in her 48th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 561 West 163d St., Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M.

HELLER.—Mrs. Fanny, beloved mother of Harry, Albert, Edward, Samuel, Benjamin, and sister of Mrs. Rosie Steiner and brother of Adolph M. Greger. Funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1917, at 9 A. M., 344 East 52d St.

HIMMELMAN.—On Sept. 29, 1917, Charles Himmelman, in his 76th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 136 West 91st St., Monday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HOWE.—At Belfast, Me., Sept. 23, 1917, Lucy Ann, daughter of the late Timothy Andrews and Jane E. Armstrong Howe. Funeral and interment private, Greenwood Cemetery.

HUTCHINSON.—Albert Bragg, Sept. 30. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchinson, 104 Euclid Av., Westfield, N. J. Interment private.

HYMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, Josephine S. Hyman, beloved daughter of the late Levi and Rebecca Samuels, sister of Carrie S. Hyman, Sidney J., Fred H., and Milton Samuels. Funeral private. Chicago papers please copy.

KING.—At the New York Hospital, on Saturday, Sept. 29, Gerald Colman of the American Ambulance Service, youngest son of the late Cornelius Low and Janet King. Funeral services on Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M., from Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1917, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Joseph S. Ludlam, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Shore Road, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1917, at 2:30 P. M.

LUKE.—At Boston, Mass., on Sept. 29, 1917, Arthur F. Luke, beloved husband of Anna F. Luke, in the 65th year of his age. Services at the First Unitarian Church, West Newton, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2:45. Train leaves South Boston at 2:05 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—Michael, on Sept. 30, beloved husband of the late Mary McDermott. Funeral from his late residence, 1,030 Hoe Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Oct. 3. Requiem mass at St. John Chrysostom's Church at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

McGILL.—George C., on Sept. 30, husband of the late Mary L. H. McGill and father of W. Harry McGill. Funeral private.

McNEIL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at her home, Julia F. McNeil, daughter of the late Dr. Daniel and Sarah G. McNeil, in the 67th year of her age. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward Savoye, 368 Webster Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MERCER.—On Sunday, Sept. 30, 1917, Andrew Mercer of 649 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOORE.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1917, Benjamin Moore, husband of Emma C. Moore, in his 63d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 354 Upper Mount Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 5 P. M. Special car, Erie Railroad, Greenwood Lake Division, will leave Jersey City at 4:22 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

NASON.—In Redlands, Cal., Sept. 29, Henry W. Nason, age 70 years, formerly member of New York Stock Exchange. Interment at San Diego, Cal.

O'REILLY.—Suddenly, at her residence, 19 Forest St., Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, Mary A., widow of James and mother of John G., William J., and Vincent Fleming O'Reilly, in her 70th year. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 2. Solemn requiem mass, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Montclair, at 10:30 A. M.

PILLOT.—At Spring Lake, N. J., Sept. 29, 1917, Clara Pillot, daughter of the late Andre P. and Matilda Cowling Pillot. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J., Tuesday morning, Oct. 2, at 10:30 o'clock, on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 9:30 A. M. New Orleans, Augusta, Ga., Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

PLANT.—Suddenly, on Sept. 30, Nettie Plant, beloved wife of Isaac S. Plant and sister of Mrs. Samuel Woolf, Mrs. David Reinhardt, and Charles E. Dettelbach. Funeral services from the chapel, 228 Lenox Av., near 121st St., Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2 P. M.

SELIGMAN.—Isaac N. Seligman, suddenly, on Sept. 30, beloved husband of Guta Seligman, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services private. Interment Tuesday morning, Oct. 2, at Salem Fields, Cypress Hills.

SERVICES THE FUNERAL CHURCH,
Frank E. Campbell's, Broadway, 66th St.
Rotta, Luca.....Lying in state
Clarke, Mrs.....Time later
Scullin, Andrew.....Tuesday, 10 A. M.
Wouters Dr. John Francis.....
Thursday, 10 A. M.

SHELLER.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, Clara B. Sheller, beloved wife of John B. Sheller, at her residence, 1,066 East 38th St., Flatbush. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

SNOW.—Sarah Catharine Huson, widow of Frank A. Snow, on Saturday evening. Funeral services Monday at 7:30 P. M., from her home, 226 Lexington Av.

STANTON.—At Lawrence, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, Pauline D., daughter of the late Courtlandt P. and Hannah Elizabeth Dixon, and wife of the late Loula Lee Stanton. Funeral private. Interment Stonington, Conn.

TIMPSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Martha G. Timpson, in her 81st year. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery, New York, Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

TRUSDELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 27, 1917, Warren N. Trusdell, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 19 Washington St., Newark, on Monday, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M.

WHITEHEAD.—At Morristown, N. J., Sept. 28, 1917, Katharine M., daughter of the late John and Katharine Mills Whitehead. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown on Monday, Oct. 1, at 3:30 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Friday, Sept. 28, 1917, at Metuchen, N. J., Clara Louise Wilson, beloved wife of Washington Wilson and daughter of Mary F. and the late Andrew Peirce of Clifton Springs, N. Y. Funeral services at her late home, Monday, Oct. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment at Plainfield, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

DOYLE.—Mary J., 867 West 35th St., Sept. 28, aged 76.

EGAN.—William C., 850 Elsmere Place, Bronx, Sept. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLOOD.—P. J., 954 Grant Av., Bronx, Sept. 29. Funeral notice later.

GERLACH.—Ralph C., 1,071 St. Nicholas Av., Sept. 28.

HAWKINS.—James P., 327 West 18th St., Sept. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HORCHER.—Sophie, 667 East 163d St., Sept. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLER.—Samuel, 1,352 St. Nicholas Av., Sept. 29.

LOCKWOOD.—Thomas, 2,181 Ryder Av., Bronx, Sept. 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McPARTLAND.—Delia, 828 9th Av., Sept. 27, aged 60. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MALOY.—James J., 297 West 143d St., Sept. 28. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MESSENGER.—Letty H., 153 East 44th St., Sept. 28. Funeral today, 2 P.

ARREST GIOVANITTI AND MISS FLYNN

Tresca Also Is Among Those Seized Here in the I. W. W. Roundup.

HELD ON CHICAGO CHARGES

Twenty Prisoners Taken in Cleveland — Prominent Persons May Be Accused.

Elizabeth Flynn, the fiery agitator of the I. W. W., Carlo Tresca, the Italian leader of the organization; Arturo Giovanitti, another Italian I. W. W. agitator of almost equal prominence, and J. Giovanni Baldazzi are locked up in the Tombs, and will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on a complaint which will name them as among the principals in the nationwide I. W. W. conspiracy, which the Government has determined must be frustrated. Department of Justice agents yesterday arrested the four, who are under indictment in Chicago for offenses which a Federal official describes as "next in gravity to treason itself."

The order to make the arrests, which was telegraphed from Chicago to Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Secret Service in New York, late Saturday afternoon, included several leaders of the I. W. W. in addition to those now in the Tombs. One of the men still sought is believed to have received warning that the agents were about to arrest him. All that is known about his movements is that he was in New York as late as 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Miss Flynn, who first came into prominence as a leader of industrial disturbances during the Paterson, N. J., silk strikes of 1913, was arrested with seventeen other I. W. W. agitators in Duluth, Minn., June 23 last, following efforts to stir up trouble there. Her agitations have led to her arrest also in Philadelphia, Missoula, Mont., and Spokane, Wash. She is of pleasing appearance and has always managed to defeat the efforts of the authorities to convict her.

Tresca is one of the most rabid of the I. W. W. trouble makers. He recently declared that the organization was against all Governments, and that its war program included " strikes to cause complete suspension of work on naval construction docks in New York," as well as strikes in the great brass plants of Connecticut, and in the lumber camps of Idaho, Washington, and Maine, from which the Government is drawing the major part of the lumber supply needed in the construction of a great merchant fleet.

Giovanitti was one of the leaders in the Lawrence, Mass., textile mills strike of 1912. He was one of the men tried for the murder of Anna Lopizzo, in the strike, and was acquitted. He was also prominent in the Paterson strike of 1913. He calls himself a poet and a Socialist. Very little is known of Baldazzi, who is a baker.

The latest effort of the I. W. W. organization to foment trouble in New York was made when agitators sought to organize branches among the longshoremen and other waterfront laborers. United States Secret Service agents frustrated these efforts. The recent strike on some of the North River piers was not an I. W. W. affair.

It is understood that the four prisoners here will fight extradition to Chicago. A request for their extradition will be filed with Governor Whitman today. It was reported yesterday that interesting documents were found in the homes of the agitators when the arrests were made.

Twenty alleged members of the I. W. W. have been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, according to dispatches received from there last night.

120 INDICTED IN OKLAHOMA.

Seditious Conspiracy and Anti-Draft Plots Charged.

McALESTER, Okla., Sept. 30.—One hundred and twenty indictments were returned here last night by the special Grand Jury called to investigate the actions of members of the Working Class Union. Two accusations were filed in the true bills—seditious conspiracy and conspiring to obstruct the Draft bill.

Included among those indicted on both charges were the following alleged leaders of the W. C. U.: Humer Spence, H. L. Munson, John H. Spears, W. L. Bennefield, and Roy Crane. Spence and Munson face two conspiracy counts each. Munson is in jail at Muskogee. The others named are held at the State penitentiary here.

LEADERS UNABLE TO GET BAIL.

Prominent Persons Found to be in Sympathy with I. W. W.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—William D. Haywood and other leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, indicted last Friday, are still held by the Federal authorities here in default of bail which, in the case of Haywood, is $25,000. What further arrests were contemplated were kept secret today. Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, kept out of reach of callers and telephones, and there were reports at the Federal Building that his home telephone had been disconnected for fear of wiretapping.

Flight of many members of the organization from this and other cities followed the returning of the indictments Friday, but this was expected by the Federal agents, who have kept careful track of the whereabouts of all the disturbers they want.

One of the surprising features developed in the Grand Jury investigation has been that many wealthy and influential persons have been brought into sympathy with the I. W. W. Mr. Clyne expressed the belief that pressure had been brought to bear in cases of this kind. It was said that in some cases action would be brought against these prominent persons on charges of accessory.

AVERT GREAT LAKES STRIKE

Members of the Shipping Board Obtain Wage Increase for Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A strike of Great Lakes seamen set for tomorrow was called off here today by union leaders when the Shipping Board, serving as an arbitrator in their dispute with the carriers, decided to grant the wage increases demanded. Other demands were waived pending investigation by the board.

The dispute was brought to the Shipping Board when it appeared that the carriers' refusal to deal with the Seamen's Union had defeated all hope of an adjustment. Both sides agreed to abide by the board's decisions in everything except the demand for union recognition, which the carriers still refuse to meet.

The men named a minimum wage for seamen during October and November of $85 a month. The carriers had declined to pay more than $85. Deck hands will receive $50 a month, $2.50 more than the carriers were willing to pay. It has been the custom on the lakes for years to pay higher wages during the last two months of the operating season. The Summer rate for seamen this year was $72.

The Lake carriers were the only shipowners of the country who did not enter into the general agreement negotiated a month ago by the Government with shipping interests and union representatives, under which a new general wage scale was fixed and living conditions aboard ship improved.

MAXINE ELLIOTT IN MOVIES.

Douglas Fairbanks Plays in Another Wild West Film.

The still radiant Maxine Elliott, who long since left New York and the stage behind her, returned to town yesterday in a new guise, that of the motion picture star. Miss Elliott is one of the players whom Goldwyn recently tempted into the pictures, and in her first film, exhibited yesterday at the Strand, she is more than frequently a stunning figure. In the close-ups, perhaps, she is not quite the Maxine of old, but the director has been wise enough to include as few close-ups as possible, and the results are accordingly satisfying.

Her first vehicle, which is quite the least important part of her film début, turned out to be a picturization of the Cobb-Megrue play, " Under Sentence," even though it had not been so announced. For movie purposes the authors have retitled it " Fighting Odds," and have embroidered its melodramatic details in the fashion so dear to scenario writers. Miss Elliott, for example, entraps the villianous Blake by the exercise of her feminine charms, (a situation doubtless inserted to give Miss Elliott the opportunity to pose as a temptress, and, accordingly, to a great degree justified.)

The necessity of twisting the story into a vehicle for Miss Elliott has led also to other interpolations and exaggerations, none of which is of much aid to the picture. There are several good performances in addition to the star's—that of Henry Clive, for example, who reaches the films via the vaudeville stage, and that of Charles Dalton as John W. Blake.

The fare at the Rialto is a new Fairbanks film, " The Man from Painted Post." In addition to giving a good picture of frontier life at its wooliest, the new picture gives the agile Douglas plenty of opportunity to do the sort of things that the movie fans love, and, accordingly, it is another grand success. Fairbanks is once more the superman who can—and does—scramble up the side of a barn, shoot unerringly with both hands at once, mount a mustang with a fifteen-foot leap, vanquish a whole army of villians, and ride away with the girl for a fadeaway.

At the Academy of Music Theda Bara made her first appearance in " Camille," and the picture will be continued there for the first four days of the week. " The Burglar," featuring Carlyle Blackwell, began an engagement at the Park.

LAUDER'S FAREWELL TOUR.

After Regular Engagements He Will Give Benefits in Camps.

Harry Lauder's farewell tour of America, according to an announcement made yesterday by William Morris, his manager in this country, will begin at the Lexington Theatre on Monday, Oct. 22. In announcing the public appearance of Lauder, who is at present on the ocean, Mr. Morris contradicts a statement from the National Security League, published yesterday, to the effect that Lauder was coming to this country to make a tour of the training camps under the direction of the Security League, and that he would make no professional appearances.

Lauder will visit a number of camps in the time not taken up by his regular appearances, declares Mr. Morris, but this work will be done under the auspices of the International Y. M. C. A. Since his last appearance in this country Lauder's only son has been killed in battle.

$11,000 FOR 69TH REGIMENT.

John McCormack Gives Recital for Dependents of Soldiers.

John McCormack's first New York recital of the season, a benefit for the dependent families of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, (now the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth U. S. A.,) took place at Carnegie Hall last night in the presence of a crowd which overflowed on to the platform and stood six deep in the rear of the auditorium. The recital, which was given under the auspices of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, netted about $11,000. All the expenses were borne by Mr. McCormack.

Judge Victor J. Dowling presided, and Cardinal Farley and Bishop Hayes were in attendance. Major Gen. Mann of the Rainbow Division and Colonel Hine of the Sixty-ninth were also present. The recital is the second of the kind to be given by Mr. McCormack, a recent appearance in Boston for a Massachusetts regiment netting about $9,000.

Friars Dine Australian Manager.

The first formal dinner to be given by the Friars this season took place in the clubhouse last night, the guest of honor being Hugh J. Ward, Australian theatrical manager. John J. Gleason was toastmaster, and the speakers included the Hon. William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales; Raymond Hitchcock, Fred Niblo, and Rennold Wolf.

TEST OF LOYALTY MADE BY MAGAZINE

The Chronicle Puts Question to Persons of German Birth or Descent.

MAJORITY GOOD AMERICANS

All Disloyal Replies Received Turned Over to Department of Justice.

Selecting from " Who's Who " and the " Social Register " the names of persons of German birth or descent, The Chronicle Magazine sent them a letter asking for an affirmation of their loyalty to America. In its issue published today The Chronicle will print a large number of the replies, a majority of which satisfied the editors of the magazine that the writers were good Americans. Some of the replies were disloyal and were turned over to the Department of Justice.

Some others replied that their ideas were none of The Chronicle's business. Following are some of the replies The Chronicle received:

OTTO H. KAHN, Banker, New York City—I do not hesitate to state it as my solemn conviction that unmistakably and whole-heartedly Americans of German origin should throw themselves into the struggle which this country has entered in order to rescue Germany, no less than America and the rest of the world, from those sinister forces that are, in President Wilson's language, the enemy of all mankind.

CHARLES F. KROEH, College Professor, Orange, N. J.—I am an American. I have never known any other allegiance.

SIMON BARUCH, Physician, New York City—If I did not stand ready to consecrate heart and soul and all that I possess to the defense of my adopted country, I would despise myself as a scoundrel and perjurer and regard myself as an ingrate to the Government that has for sixty years enhanced and protected my life, honor, and happiness.

WILHELM RITSCHEL, Artist, New York City—I am an American citizen with all my heart and a democrat who gives not a damn for autocracy and Prussian militarism.

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor Symphony Society of New York, New York City—My unqualified loyalty and hearty approval of the war are too well known to necessitate any such demand.

WILLIAM EDENBORN, Railway President, New Orleans, La.—In value of services to this country, I stand higher than a combined million of Britishers.

THEODORE KARL LINK, Architect, St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Chronicle: I believe that you are a damnable German spy and will have nothing to do with you.

ELIAS E. REIS, Inventor, New York City—I may say that I am doing everything in my power to bring the Central Powers to book.

MAX F. MEYER, Professor, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—If this nation had not accepted the challenge when it did, it would not only have dishonored itself, but would have committed political suicide, and would have destined itself to be a Hohenzollern dependency.

HENRY KOLKER, Actor, New York—I am an American citizen. What other than motives of loyalty to my country could actuate me?

Dr. CHARLES F. BOLDUAN, Department of Health, New York City—I yield to no one in allegiance to this country.

OTTO KIRCHNER, Lawyer, Detroit, Mich.—I consider this a defensive war forced upon us by Germany by a series of provocations suffered by us with unexampled forbearance and patience.

ALEXANDER ZIWET, University Professor, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Civis Americanus sum.

ANTON O. FISCHER, illustrator, New York City—I gave my oath of allegiance to the United States and this oath governs me in the present circumstances.

RICHARD FRANCIS CONRAD SCHIEDT, College Professor, Lancaster, Penn.—I swore my oath of allegiance on the 8th of October, 1892, without reservation and restriction, and my Prussian training has taught me that the violation of an oath is self-annihilation. However, allegiance does not mean blind submission. I was, and will continue to be, opposed to the entrance of our country into this war.

RAPHAEL HERMAN, Manufacturer, Detroit, Mich.—I very much indorse the action of the Government in declaring war against Germany.

Dr. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF, Physician, New York City—It was an absolutely just and sacred duty for America to join the Allies in this war.

MORITZ LEVI, University Professor, Ann Arbor, Mich.—I am an American from the hair of my head to the bottom of my shoe soles.

CHARLES E. MOLDENKE, Author, Watchung, New Jersey—I am intensely American—three years' sojourn in Germany filled me with disgust for German militarism and supercilious conceitedness.

JOHN NIEMANN, Artist, New Haven, Conn.—I live in the hope that we shall be side by side with our brave allies when the unspeakable German shall have been crushed to impotence.

KARL VON RUCK, Physician, Asheville, N. C.—The naturalized German has only one allegiance, and that is to the country of his adoption, hence he would be a traitor and perjurer, and on that account would deserve the contempt even of his native countrymen.

HENRY MOTTET, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York City—I am eager to do all in my power to crush the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, and to wipe out Prussian junkerism.

KUNO FRANCKE, Professor of German Culture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.—My oath of loyalty to this country knows of no condition and no reservation.

JACQUES LOEB, University Professor, New York City—I left Germany twenty-six years ago to escape the tyranny of its undemocratic Government, and I have no reason to change my views.

VICTOR G. BLOEDE, Chemist, Baltimore, Md.—I am in favor of a continuance of the war which we have entered until the German autocracy and militarism are smashed beyond the hope of restoration, no matter what the cost may be.

NEWMAN ERB, Railway President, New York City—I have co-operated in every possible way with the Government in its preparedness work, and have been and am in accord with the Government in its aims, and in the steps taken for their realization.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Editor, New York City—While I am proud of my German blood and my German grandfather and the fact that my relatives were revolutionists against the sort of thing that is now going on in Germany, (had they had their way there would have been a republic in Germany in 1848,) there has never been one moment in my life when I have been divided in my allegiance to the United States.

LEO RASSIEUR, Lawyer, St. Louis, Mo.—Nothing less than complete destruction of German autocracy will save us from future peril.

In its letter The Chronicle stated that if it received no reply it would regard the attitude of the person failing to reply as hostile to the United States.

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"REALLY FASCINATING."—Dale, American.

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A THRILLING MYSTERY DRAMA
With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

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A SMART COMEDY FOR SMART PEOPLE.

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Mabel Garrison	Efrem Zimbalist
O. Gabrilowitsch	Louise Homer
Mischa Elman	Harold Bauer
Guiomar Novaes	George Barrere
Emma Roberts	Rudolph Ganz
John Powell	G. Langenus

Subscription Tickets on Sale Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg. George Engles, Mgr.

HIPPODROME Special Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
NEXT SUNDAY EVG., OCT. 7
BRITISH EMPIRE RALLY in Aid of the Wives and Families of Recruits in the U. S.
KILTIE BAND AND PIPES OF THE 5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA (BLACK WATCH)

Mme. Alda	Reginald de Koven
David Bispham	Frank Tours
Raymond Hitchcock	John Chas. Thomas
Grace La Rue	Adele Rowland
Leon Errol	Clifton Crawford
Rock & White	Uda Waldrop
Dolly Sisters	Vernon Castle.

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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE West 34th St.
POSITIVELY LAST 8 TIMES
The Most Wonderful Play in America.
EXPERIENCE
Evenings & Sat. Matinee, 25c. to $1.50
Last Bargain Mat. Wed. Best Seats, $1. 300 Orch. Seats at all performances only $1.
COMING—CHU CHIN CHOW—OCT. 15.
Seat Sale Oct. 8—Mail Orders Now.

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LAST 6 DAYS
Herbert Brenon's
Fall of the Romanoffs
BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway and 41st Street.
Daily Mat. 3:00 P. M. Evening 8:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST.
CARLYLE BLACKWELL MADGE EVANS EVELYN GREELEY
THE BURGLAR
WORLD-PICTURE 12 to 11 P. M. BRADY-MADE 25c AND 50c.

WILLIAM FOX Presents
ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP
one of ARABIAN NIGHTS TALES
GLOBE THEATRE. B'way, 46th St.
Mats.: Fox Comedy at 2. Aladdin Starts 3:30. Prices, Mats., 25-50c. Eves. 8:30, 25c to $1

RIALTO B'way, 42d St. Douglas Fairbanks
in "The Man From Painted Post." Incomparable Orchestra
Doors open 10 A. M. Daily this week.

STRAND Maxine Elliott in "Fighting Odds," Soloists, Comedy. Afternoon Concert Symphony Orch. Adriano Ariani, Con.
B'WAY & 47th ST. Cont's Daily.

81 ST. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 2260
MAE MARSH in "POLLY OF THE CIRCUS." Also GREATER VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today, 15 & 25c. Eves., 25, 35, 50c.

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Big Patriotic Performances in Aid of the
AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY
Serve at the Front or Serve at Home
GRAND GALA WEEK
OCTOBER 1st to 5th (inclusive)

Tonight 8:15 *"Montauk Day"*	"CHEATING CHEATERS" at Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.
Tuesday, Oct. 2d *"Selwyn Day"*	"Daybreak" at the Harris Theatre.
Also scheduled	game between YANKEES VS. ATHLETICS. Afternoon at Polo Grounds.
Wednesday, Oct. 3d *"Hippodrome Day"*	"Cheer Up!" at the Hippodrome. Matinee and Night.
Thursday, Oct. 4th *"Experience Day"*	"Experience" at the Manhattan Opera House.
Friday, Oct. 5th *"Shubert Day"*	"The Eyes of Youth" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Seats on Sale at Above Theatres at Regular Box Office Prices

GRAND ALLIED CARNIVAL AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT
HOTEL MAJESTIC
72d Street and Central Park West
OCTOBER 2-27.
Contributions for Soldiers, Convalescent and on Furlough. Each Nation represents various national sports. Dancing. Klities Band. New War Films. Tickets on sale at Hotel Majestic. Prof. L. J. McIntyre, Ex-Dir. Mrs. M. J. Lynch, Chm. Baron van der Noot de Moorsel, Treas. Mme. Franzie A. de Silva.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
B'way & 47th. FOLLIES OF THE DAY
ICELAND ICE SKATING
B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

BROADHURST Tel. Bryant 64. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
HILARIOUS COMEDY Says Charles Darnton—*Eve. World.*
ROLLICKING FUN Says Stephen Rathbun —*Eve. Sun.*
POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW
Mr. Faversham's Production of Bernard Shaw's
MISALLIANCE
With MACLYN ARBUCKLE and a Perfect Comedy Cast.

"Cheer Up" AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Today. BEST SEATS $1 Evgs. at 8:15.
"Greatest Show in the World." —Sun.

P. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST Daily Mats
Nora Bayes & Irving Fisher, G. White & Emma Haig, Sam Mann & Co., "Retreat of Germans at Arras" and Geo. Whiting & Sadie Burt.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th St.
Adelaide & Hughes Avon Comedy Four, Rockwell & Wood, others, & "Retreat of Germans at Battle of Arras"

Yorkville Thea., 85th St., nr. Lex. Ave. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. RUTH GIZI
ADOLF PHILIPP in 'The Landlady'

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
FATTY ARBUCKLE in "OH, DOCTOR!"
EDNA GOODRICH in "QUEEN X."

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way Every Eve. at 8:15
"Fatty" Arbuckle, "Oh, Doctor." All Seats
The Volunteers, Zelaya, Marie & Billy Hart, Jack Kennedy & Co., others. Reserved 25, 35, 50

LOEW'S VICTORIA 125 St OPENS TONIGHT
Prices: Afternoons, 10c & 15c. Nights, 15c & 25c.
RAYMOND & CAVERLY MANY OTHER ACTS
ELSIE FERGUSON in "Barbary Sheep"
Fatty ARBUCKLE in "Oh, Doctor"
Starting Tomorrow, Noon to 11 P. M.

On That Star Littered Trail
called Broadway there is a restaurant known as Shanley's which has enjoyed the favor of New Yorkers for many, many years.

Every evening from seven to one—twenty feature cabaret numbers.

From 12 to 2:30 P. M.—a special luncheon of seven delicious courses—90c (Music)

A Nation thrives through the thrift of its people
—BUY A LIBERTY BOND—

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER, $1.50
CONSISTING OF HALF BROILED MILK FED CHICKEN WITH WAFFLES, MAPLE SYRUP, CORN FRITTERS, SWEET POTATOES, SALAD
"THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU"
Janssen wants to see you.
30th STREET & BROADWAY
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE FROM 5:30 TO 9 P. M.
HIGH CLASS ENTERTAINMENT—DANCING

IN THE HEART OF THE THEATRE DISTRICT
HOTEL LaSALLE
30 E. Sixtieth Street
Opening October 1st
is now very largely rented

THE reason is evident—for here is an apartment hotel which meets the exacting requirements of discriminating New Yorkers—homelike comfort and luxury combined with entire freedom from household cares and responsibilities.

YEARLY or seasonal leases. Apartments of one, two, three or more large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Each bedroom has outside bath and large closet. The restaurant service is equal to that of the finest hotels.

The Hotel will be under the personal supervision of the proprietor, M. E. SNIFFEN, of Millbrook Inn, Dutchess County, and late of Hotel Hawthorne, New York.

Hotel now open for inspection. Reservations from October 1st, made on the premises.

Telephone Plaza 9900.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB
MUSIC DANCING EXCELLENT CUISINE
49th St. Theatre Bldg. Tel. 827 Bryant.
Only 2 Minutes' Walk from 27 Theatres.
Fulton, Galety, Astor, Palace, Criterion, Lyceum, Hudson, Belasco, George M. Cohan, Eltinge, New Amsterdam, Republic, Cohan & Harris, Liberty, Lyric, Harris, Broadhurst, Little, Shubert, Booth, Plymouth, Morosco, Bijou, 44th Street, Rialto, Strand, New York.
Don't get "Tied Up" in after theatre traffic. Dismiss your car and have it wait for you at Justine Johnstone's "Little Club" Walk to the club. Only two minutes from any of the 27 theatres named here.
TO-NIGHT—MAYTIME NIGHT. Charles Purcell and Chorus from "Maytime" at the Shubert Thea. will appear. 10 P. M. to 1 A. M. Admission Free.

HOTEL Schuyler Arms
305 West 98th, Near B'way.
Two Minutes from Subway Express Station, One-half Block from 'Bus. Telephone Riverside 7400.
Newly furnished suites of from 2 to 5 rooms and bath, with or without kitchens, from $60 to $150 monthly, depending upon the location and size of apartments. No leases required.
Attractive restaurant. Table d'hote and a la carte. Best of food at one-half usual charge.
Hotel service complete and equal to service of best hotels.
Schuyler Arms is situated between Riverside Drive and West End Avenue, affording immediate access to Riverside and Central Parks.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th st. corner.
NEW YORK

Largest and Most Attractive Transient Midtown Hotel
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day.
Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Hotel Webster
Forty-fifth Street by Fifth Avenue.
40 West Forty-fifth Street.
Just off Fifth Avenue, on one of the city's quietest streets, and within five minutes' walk of 40 theatres and all the principal shops.
Newly Decorated and Completely Refurnished.
Apartments of any number of rooms with one to three baths.
For permanent or transient occupancy.
W. Johnson Quinn, Proprietor.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Transiently or by the Year
EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester Vermont.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL
Newly and unusually furnished and decorated: complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views, three exposures to each suite. Rates, $80 monthly and up per suite of two rooms and bath; also weekly, $20 per suite and up. Restaurant a la carte. Breakfast and dinner, $6 weekly (both optional). The comforts of home with every city advantage.
Hotel Nobleton, 126 W. 73d St.
CHARLES MORTON BELLAK, Pres.
Block from subway express & elevated sta. All cars and bus lines.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE
Exclusively for Women
HOMELIKE, beautiful, accessible and modern. All rooms with large outside windows, unobstructed view. Superior cuisine INCLUDED in the following rates: Room with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $20 weekly; large parlor, bedroom and bath, $25 weekly and up. Extra person, including meals, $5 weekly. European plan. Very desirable rooms $1.50 per day up. Immediate investigation will insure choice. *Tea served in foyer 5 o'clock P. M.*
Lexington Ave., at 30th St.
Charles Morton Bellak, Pres.

HOTEL SAN REMO
74th-75th Sts., Central Park West.
HOME HOTEL OF NEW YORK.
UNSURPASSED LOCATION OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Convenient to "L" and subway stations; quiet and homelike Suites and Rooms with bath, unfurnished or furnished, by the year or transiently; restaurant a la carte; also club breakf

WILL USE EMBARGO TO STOP SMUGGLING

Washington Determined That No American Food Shall Reach Germany Through Neutrals.

TEUTONS INCREASE RATION

Food Administration's Figures Show That Our Dairy Products Have Been Going to the Foe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Reports that Germany, by combining foods obtained from recently conquered portions of Russia and from Rumania, with exports from northern neutral countries, hopes to increase rations slightly in an effort to improve the morale of her people, has stiffened the determination of officials here to enforce the embargo rigidly.

Publication in THE TIMES of the agreement which Germany forced upon Holland, concerning the exports of fats which Germany should obtain in return for coal and other commodities, was followed today by reports that this Government would demand that every effort be made to end "smuggling," a practice which, it is said, has been going on in some of the northern neutral countries on a large scale.

Neutral diplomats, it is understood, deny that any appreciable amount of food gets into Germany in such a manner, in addition to that supplied through ordinary channels of trade. There are officials of the United States, however, who hold another view.

The Food Aministration made public today a statement giving in some detail the great increase in dairy products imported by the European neutrals since the outbreak of the war. This official document carries this significant statement:

Exports of dairy products to the neutral countries showed an enormous percentage growth. A large proportion of these exports unquestionably reached Germany.

In condensed milk the pre-war average to the European neutrals was but 3,033 pounds, while in 1917 this had increased to 15,134,084 pounds, an increase of 494,063 per cent. The pre-war average of export of cheese to the European neutrals was but 1,900 pounds, which in 1917 increased to 165,281 pounds or 8,538 per cent. increase.

It is worthy of particular note that of the increase of 15,137,147 pounds of condensed milk exported to the European neutrals, Holland, a dairy country, took 12,850,724 pounds, or 84.9 per cent.

Issues Stern Warning.

The statement was in the nature of a warning that the United States must conserve its dairy products as well as cut off supplies which might reach Germany. It contains also an official statement that this Government is determined that Holland shall not aid Germany.

"The embargo," it reads in this connection, "is keeping fodder from Holland, a dairy country, to a degree that will probably lead to a considerable sacrifice of the herds."

In an argument for a continuance of the embargo and a careful supervision of dairy products to any of the European countries, Allies or neutrals, the statement says in part:

The export figures are emphasized by the decreased imports in these same products. In the pre-war years this country imported an average of 49,450,000 pounds more cheese than we exported, while in 1917 the conditions were reversed and we exported 51,605,000 pounds more than we imported, which would indicate a total net decrease in the consumption of cheese in this country of 101,055,000 pounds for the last year, if production had not increased. The imports of butter decreased from 3,343,319 pounds as the average for the pre-war period to 513,573 pounds for 1917.

The number of dairy cows in this country per hundred population has varied but little in the last six years, being 22.3 in 1911 and 22.1 in 1917. This industry is one that cannot be suddenly increased, because it requires two years to raise a producing dairy cow and five years to bring her to a maximum production. With normal conditions the country could have gone on supplying the demands upon it for dairy products about as usual. The average per capita production of butter fat in this country is estimated at 32.96 pounds for the three pre-war years, 32.8 pounds for 1915, 33.57 pounds for 1916, and 34.03 pounds for 1917.

The daily problem of the United States will not cease with the coming of peace. The dairy cattle of Europe are rapidly diminishing, for Europe is driven to kill cattle to supply the immediate necessities for beef. The herds of England, France, and Germany are being deliberately sacrificed to the demands of war. The embargo is keeping fodder from Holland, a dairy country, to a degree that will probably lead to a considerable sacrifice of the herds. The world decrease in cattle since the beginning of the war already totals 28,080,000 head. It, therefore, becomes essential for the future welfare of our country that our own dairy cattle be increased, not only that we may meet our present day problems, but that we may be in readiness to meet the enormous demands that are inevitable at the conclusion of the war.

Will Not Feed Germany.

The same terms concerning dealings with Germany, now accepted generally as a permanent policy of the United States during the war, are to be put into effect with all of the northern neutrals, and Holland is no exception. It is the firm determination of officials here, it is said, that Germany shall not be permitted to better her condition so far as foods are concerned, because of recent conquests, if the United States can do anything to prevent it.

Agents of the United States in the northern neutrals are expected to obtain full data concerning exports carried on with official sanction, and, as far as possible, the extent of smuggling, before any agreement will be entered into by the United States with the neutrals of Europe.

MUST CUT DOWN ON WOOL.

Council of National Defense May Check Its Manufacture.

Action to be taken jointly by committees of the Council of National Defense and the leading wool manufacturers of the United States within the next fortnight is expected to put an end to the manufacture in this country for the period of the war of all-wool fabrics of practically every kind. The apparent unwillingness of Great Britain to release for American requirements a substantial part of the 1,000,000,000 pounds of Australian wool understood to be in the possession of the British Government has convinced the Washington authorities and domestic manufacturers that drastic measures will have to be taken here if this Government's requirements for military cloths are to be met.

The first meeting of Government and mill representatives to take up the shortage problem meets in Washington on Wednesday. Charles Eisenman, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense, will preside. The delegates will outline plans for the conservation of wool by wider use of cotton, shoddy, and other wool substitutes. Samuel Kaplan of New York, a member of the Committee on Supplies, will be among the speakers. Following the conference in Washington, a general meeting of the entire wool manufacturing industry of the country, will be held in this city Oct. 10.

NEW YORK CENTRAL REPORT.

Income of Lines for Month of August Shows Decrease.

The report of the New York Central lines for the month of August shows operating revenues of $19,540,000, an increase of $1,462,000 over last year, while operating expenses amounted to $13,553,000, an increase of $2,508,000. The gross income for the month was $6,510,000, a decrease of $4,306,000, and the net income totaled $3,035,000, a decrease of $4,351,000.

For the eight months ending Aug. 31, the report shows operating revenues of $140,496,000, an increase of $7,698,000, with operating expenses of $101,980,000, an increase of $16,474,000. The gross income for the eight months totaled $43,326,000, a decrease of $14,176,000. The net income for the period amounted to $14,363,000, a decrease of $15,216,000, compared with the corresponding eight months in 1916. The percentage return on operating investment for the twelve months ending Aug. 31 is placed at 6.13 per cent.

SEIZE ALL CARGO SPACE.

New French Decree Applies to Both Allied and Neutral Ships.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—President Poincaré at yesterday's Cabinet meeting signed a decree providing for the requisitioning of cargo accommodation on all vessels, allied and neutral, for the service of the Government.

Claflin's Sell Defender Company.

Claflin's, Incorporated, announced yesterday the sale of the Defender Manufacturing Company, makers of sheets, pillow cases, and fancy bed linens and dining sets, to the Efkay Manufacturing Company. H. P. Rontes, President of Claflin's, Incorporated, gave no details of the transfer, but said that the factory was sold because his organization "prefers to have no ownership of manufacturing plants, but intends to do a strictly mercantile business." The Defender Company will be operated as an independent company.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones & Co.; R. L. Jones, general mdse.; 1,170 Broadway, Collingwood.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 East 46th, Collingwood.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Fetting, ribbons; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; D. Michels, Mr. Mooers, jewelry; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Howard representing; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; Fierce representing; Miss W. Burns, basement, dresses; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Wells representing; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO — Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. G. Rice, jobs ready-to-wear; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' street, party dresses, waists, kimonos; 132 West 31st.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. J. Sprintz representing; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, ladies' waists, sweaters; Mrs. F. Tryon, ready-to-wear, furs; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; Miss K. Krager, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th; Bresslin.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorsch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorsch, dresses, suits, waists; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1305.

DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. Grauman, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

DETROIT—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. W. Bleber, stationery, laces, neckwear, trimmings; 220 5th Av.

DULUTH—Christensen, Mendenhall & Graham; H. Christensen, furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery; Imperial.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; J. H. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss K. Lamithe, waists; Lathams.

KNOXVILLE—D. Briscoe Co.; J. E. Briscoe, dry goods, 72 Leonard.

NASHVILLE—Mamie Miller Co.; Mr. Miller, coats, dresses, suits; Room 1005, 3 West 29th.

NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros.; H. J. Schwartz, notions, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 60 Worth.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. B. Cote, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av., Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA—Rees Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; F. Karel, Miss Lingle, jewelry; 404 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels, Stern & Co.; J. W. Rosenthal, woolens; 220 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; A. Ancker, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris D. G. Co.; R. M. Woodward, dress goods, silks, cloths; 170 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th; Brentell.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 317 Broadway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

TOLEDO — W. L. Milner & Co.; G. W. Schwager, notions, leather goods, jewelry, silverware; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON—Ress Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—M. P. Gold, general mdse.; Continental.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs ladies' suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH or Flannel Tan, Rashkind & Soloss, 1,150 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 1504.

BROADCLOTH.—1537 or 1550 Deering Milliken, all colors. Chelsea 8296.

BROADCLOTH wanted, all colors. Simpson, 39 West 32d St.

CHEVIOT VELOUR, — Wilson, Lawrence, Burgundy, taupe; spot cash. Farragut 614.

CHINCHILLAS.—Will buy plaid or stripe, any quantity, for spot cash. Phone Stuy. 1635. Oppenheimer.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders, 200 of a style, on supply ladies' velour, broadcloth coats, your own or our material. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber buying new models in heavy weight velour and broadcloth of better kinds. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COATS.—Jobber looking for a better grade of coats in velour and broadcloth. 44 West 28th St., eighth floor.

COATINGS.—We are open for plain colors, from $1.50 to $2. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th St.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new style Fall coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

CORDUROY.—Quote best price for Copenhagen shade only; narrow wale; will exchange other colors if desired. Hamburger Bros., 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on high-neck serge dresses; bring samples all day Monday, fourth floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted that specialize on Peter Thompson Dresses. Will look all day. 134 West 29th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on popular priced and cheap serges, velvets and poplin dresses. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

FACTORY WANTS ARMY, NAVY WORK; experienced hands. Celeste, 433 E. 138th St.

GALATEA, white, 36-in., preferred; send swatches and cash price. K 357 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS.—Open for quantity of black Jersey cloth. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

MACHINERY.—Wanted, Singer sewing machine, No. 42-5 or larger; also W. W. large sizes. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

OXFORD.—Stevens, 7710 and navy, plum and Pekin; pompom. Farragut 2816.

PEAZLEDOWN.—Outing flannel 1921 cloth, Peazledown Smyrna cloth and white donets, 27 and 36 inch, below market. K 355 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Duvetyns, cashmeres, and vicunas wanted at opening prices. Phone 4152 Madison Square.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. Yukon, seal, at opening price. Madison Square 3121.

POM POM in Burgundy and Pekin; also heavy coating velours in Burgundy and taupe or exchange for other colors. Ritter Bros.

POM POM.—Amethyst, plum, and reindeer; also botany broadcloth taupe. Mad. Sq. 8777.

POM POM. — Burgundy brown, green, and reindeer. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

POP-POM.—Open for Burgundy, Pekin and Pirate red. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

POM-POM.—Open for burgundy, taupe, and navy. Farragut 5166.

POM-POM.—American, all colors. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLIN.—Open for quantity heavy cotton warp poplin, black and navy, 56 or 54 in. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chel. 7903.

POPLIN, Amoskeag 3158; quantity wanted. M. Feynman Co., 10 West 21st.

SERGES.—Will exchange Juilliard 54221, navy, for green, brown and black. Hartogensen Co., 11 West 32d St.

SERGES, 7602, 6002, poplin, any kind, black and navy, wanted. Weiner Bros., 14 West 17th St.

SERGES, storm, in Copen.; all makes; also cream serge; must be cheap. Ritter Bros.

SERGE wanted for cash; navy 519 or 11433. Telephone Farragut 9030.

SERGES.—104 Whitman, black and navy, for cash. Farragut 8804.

SILK.—Will pay cash for silks of any kind up to 85c. a yard. Tel. 3907 Madison Sq.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Jobber open for large quantity of popular priced camisoles. Y 376 Times Annex.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on popular-priced silk waists. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av., Room 1202.

SILVERTONE.—Will exchange Helden-Leonard oxford silvertone for other shades in silvertone or for pom-pom and velours. Farragut 3187.

SUITING.—Pekin velour suiting. Madison Square 6375.

TAFFETAS.—Navy, black; large quantity brocaded tussah and plain. Jacobs Bros., 133 West 15th St. Chelsea 8080.

TAFFETA.—Quantity dark colors; spot cash at a price. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av.

TRICOTINE.—Betany or Garfield's navy; will pay cash. Madison Square 3194.

VELOUR and Broadcloth wanted; burgundy heavyweight velour; will buy black juilliard 110, or will exchange for green. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, heavy weight; also green mixtures. H. Zaldenberg, 30 West 26. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight taupe, burgundy, plum, green, brown; quantity. Phone Farragut 2496.

VELOUR, taupe and burgundy, spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th. Farragut 5154.

VELOURS.—Reindeer and taupe, for cash. Murray Hill 2449.

VELOUR COATING, taupe, for cash. Farragut 4868.

VELVET.—Quantity of velvet, Taupe shade, 27 inches, @ $1.10. Madison Square 3464.

WASH MATERIAL for skirts; pay cash large quantities. Levin, 149 W. 36th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobbers placing orders on wash skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

WOOLENS.—Assorted fancies for skirting wanted for cash. Levin, 149 W. 36th St.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIA.—Holden, Leonard, 3 pieces, assorted colors, at opening price; also velours, K344, 1309, 15021, and Harris Stern 21 Range, assorted colors. Chelsea 9750.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., $2.15 net, all colors; velour, F. & H., $2.85 net, all colors; Bolivia, F. & H., $4.20 net, all colors; on hand for immediate delivery. Telephone Madison Sq. 4160.

BROADLCOTH and Velours.—Botany 316; Worumbo, American, also Muskatex and Kerami, velour de nord and Bolivias. 11th floor, 37 West 38th St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., Columbia, $2.12½ net, all shades; F. & H., 7575, all shades, $2.12½ net; American 0339, all shades, $2 net. Farragut 354.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H.; velours and serges, all grades, all shades. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany, $2.17½; Pom Poms, U. S. velours, No. 133 style. Madison Square 7428.

BROADCLOTH. — F. & H. black, navy, brown, green, plum, and taupe. Murray Hill 3778.

BROADCLOTH. — Madison 1350 Burgundy, Kelly green, $2.15 net. Republic, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., 9 brown, 8 navy, 1 black, 2 plum, $2.17½ net. Chelsea 3892.

BROADCLOTH. — Botany black and navy, $2.10 net cash. Phone Chelsea 6582.

BURELLA, 09057, American woolen, all shades; opening price, 10% off cash. Madison Square 7240.

BURELLA, style 09057, American, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.42½ net. Y 370 Times Annex.

BURELLA. — American 09057, all shades, $1.25 net. Madison Square 2947.

BURELLA 09057, green and brown, $1.25 net. Farragut 3868.

BURELLA, black, 09057, $1.30. Farragut 3878.

BURLAPS for sale, 8, 10½, and 11 oz. 40 in. Burlap; slightly damaged, at prices that cannot be equalled. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 46-48 West 23d.

CASHVEL. — Bachman, coating, 17661, all colors, 25 pieces; opening price, $3.50, 7% off cash. Madison Square 8290.

CHARMEUSES, satins, crepe de chines, also washable satins, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders, 200 of a style, on supply ladies' velour, broadcloth coats, your own or our material. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber buying new models in heavy weight velour and broadcloth of better kinds. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COATS.—Jobber looking for a better grade of coats in velour and broadcloth. 44 West 28th St., eighth floor.

COATINGS.—We are open for plain colors, from $1.50 to $2. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th St.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on new style Fall coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, third floor.

CORDUROY.—Quote best price for Copenhagen shade only; narrow wale; will exchange other colors if desired. Hamburger Bros., 134 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on high-neck serge dresses; bring samples all day Monday, fourth floor, 11 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted that specialize on Peter Thompson Dresses. Will look all day. 134 West 29th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on popular priced and cheap serges, velvets and poplin dresses. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

FACTORY WANTS ARMY, NAVY WORK; experienced hands. Celeste, 433 E. 138th St.

GALATEA, white, 36-in., preferred; send swatches and cash price. K 357 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS.—Open for quantity of black Jersey cloth. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

MACHINERY.—Wanted, Singer sewing machine, No. 42-5 or larger; also W. W. large sizes. 35 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

OXFORD.—Stevens, 7710 and navy, plum and Pekin; pompom. Farragut 2816.

PEAZLEDOWN.—Outing flannel 1921 cloth, Peazledown Smyrna cloth and white donets, 27 and 36 inch, below market. K 355 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Duvetyns, cashmeres, and vicunas wanted at opening prices. Phone 4152 Madison Square.

GEORGETTES.—$1-$1.25, colors, immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9580.

HOSIERY, underwear, overshirts, notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4045.

IVORY BUTTONS.—1,000 gross ivory suit buttons; close out. M. H. Bab, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 6405.

JUILLIARDS, 2002, black, navy, green, and brown. Farragut 9800.

KERAMI, Sidney Blumenthal, $8 per yard net. Farragut 4868.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's, at $8 net. Chelsea 9760.

KERSEYS in black, $1.90 net; Metcalfs 9100, $2.15 net; all colors; wool Jerseys, high shades, cheap. Greeley 4377.

KERSEY, 16-ounce, black; Raritan kersey, brown and green; 8 pieces each shade. Farragut 3264.

KERSEY.—Wyandotte, all colors, $2.20 net; also 11050 velour, $1.07½ net. Phone Farragut 3885.

KERSEY.—Holmes 4X, black, brown, or green; reasonable. Chelsea 5617.

LACES AND TRIMMINGS.—An odd lot to close out. Ninth floor, 3 West 35th.

LADIES' VESTS.—Japanese imported padded ladies' vests; have about 5,000 doz. for immediate delivery, with and without sleeves; representative will call upon request. H 447 Times Annex.

LINENS.—French and Ramie linens, 36 to 45 inches wide, below opening price. Madison Square 7428.

LININGS.—Quilted sateen; all colors; merc. plush, Rollinson, Pearson, reasonable; also Andrews silk mixed burella at opening price. Greeley 4578.

MATALAMB.—H. & H., 15 pieces, $1.75 net. Farragut 8078.

MOLE, slight strips to yard, $4.75. Farragut 3264.

OXFORD SUITINGS; also light and heavy weight velours; all colors. Greeley 4376.

PLAID.—All wool 54-inch blue and green tartan plaids. Telephone Mad. Sq. 3708.

POM-POM, several pieces. Orchard 4482.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna silk poplin, sport designs, on white ground. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

POPLINS.—American, for sale; all colors. J. Stoll, 12 West 27th.

POPLIN.—Dobson's, all colors, at $1.65 net cash. Farragut 90.

POPLIN.—Russian green Andrew poplin. Madison Square 6375.

SATINS and Charmeuse for sale; all colors; excellent qualities. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SATIN AND TAFFETA.—Small quantities. Ninth floor, 3 West 35th St.

SALTS Eskimo in brown, green, and taupe, $3.40 net; also 50-inch crushed mole like Blumenthal's Kirami, $7. Ritter Brothers.

SCOTCH MIXTURE, imported, $2 net. Murray Hill 7463.

SEAM BINDING.—100,000 yards black and blue; very good quality; $2.25 per 1,000. M. H. Bab, 133 West 21st. Phone 6465 Chelsea.

SERGES, in quantities, at the price: Juilliards 54202, 54274, 4421; Pacific S. B. G. L., XX., C. S.; Amoskeag 4002, 6301, 7301, 6120, 7122; Whitman 99, 1210, 87, 2375; Stevens 3850; Gera Mills 10528, 10453, and other qualities. Gramercy 4476.

SERGES.—All makes French serges; will exchange for storm serges. 4478 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Half wool, 2054, black only, below market price. Spring 2830.

SILK.—Milanaise jersey, (heavy quality,) 500 square yards, all colors, at a price. Farragut 9501.

SKIRTS.—Silk, striped satins, and taffetas, blacks, specials for holidays; best values; immediate delivery; $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.50. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Silk stripe, plain satin, and taffeta; wonderful values; $2.50 up. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; carded or bulk; for export or dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., Inc., 1,613 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1807 Williamsburg.

SOL SATIN.—Genuine black, tan pieces, 54 inches, at $0.96; Arthur Walker's English tweed, 9 pieces, assorted colors, at $2; Salt's au-seal, 8 pieces, at $0.65; American Woolen Co.'s No. 13046, brown, 5 pieces, at $2. Telephone Madison Sq. 920.

SUITS.—Burella pleated, all colors, immediate delivery; price, $5.50. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th.

TWEEDS.—English tweeds and mixtures for the cloak, clothing, and cap trades; immediate delivery. Sterling Import Co., 354 4th Av., city. Phone Madison Square 9380.

VOILES.—French embroidered; 2,000 yards; cost $2.25 yard; sell 37½ and 75 yards. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 8497.

VELOURS.—23-ounce Arthur G. Meyers, all colors, $2.30 net; Stevens, $2.17½ net. Chelsea 3892.

VELOURS.—F. & H. brown, beetroot, and purple; also beetroot 7575. Mad. Sq. 8475.

VELOURS, all shades; Max Riedel's style 5250, $2 net. Phone 3441 Madison Square.

VELOUR, American, 18009 brown and green, 15020 kersey brown. Chelsea 4616.

VELOUR.—7575, F. & H., Duvet de Laine, all colors. Murray Hill 3778.

VENETIANS.—36 in., blacks and printed, (tiger satins,) 3,42½; large quantities for immediate deliveries. Zinbler & Toaner, Madison Square 9417.

VELVETEENS. — Imported, all widths, all Colors, warrail dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

VELVETEEN.—Shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9788.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out; reasonable price. 15 West 20th, 8th floor.

WAISTS.—Georgette, to close out; reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

Offerings to Buyers

CHARMEUSE.—All colors, to close out cheap. Sherman, 2388 Farragut.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Black, French, good, 40 inches wide; $2.75 net. Royal Trimming Co., 11 West 25th.

COATING.—Andrew's, Packard coating, 5840, all colors; 50 pieces at opening price, $3, 7% off cash. Madison Square 3240.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloths; low prices, latest styles; call will convince you. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out, reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, rubber; also 50 cases common pins; immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle 884, all colors. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor, botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our showroom and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES. — 300 high-grade serge, jersey, and silk dresses to be sold at a price. Kaufmann Bros. & Buchman, 122 West 26th St. Tel. Farragut 9186.

DRESSES.—Wool serges, silks and evening dresses. Immediately delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St. Phone 3252 Farragut.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, 100 in navy and black only, mostly large sizes, to close at the price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Satin, trimmed with fur, all shapes, all sizes, to close out at price. 13 East 17th St., third floor.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, snappy styles in serges, from $6.50-$12; silks, $9-$13. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 satin and serge dresses to close at a price. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, $6 up; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—300 silk, close out for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—To close job of silks and serges. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

FLANNELS. — Amoskeag, 1701 gray and striped, 36-inch; very reasonable. Gramercy 4436.

GABARDINE.—Brown and green; opening price, $1.65. Third floor, 31 East 32d St.

GEORGETTES.—300 pieces, immediate delivery; all shades 77½c. to $1; terms regular. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 8497.

COATS.—Shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9788.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out; reasonable price. 15 West 20th, 8th floor.

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WOOL PLUSHES, imported, peau de chameau, at opening prices, $2.50. Murray Hill 7465.

WOOL PLUSH.—American 0310, 09057, 15023, 15024; also American and Stroock, cheap. Greeley 4379.

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Further particulars can be had at Auctioneers' Office, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. Telephone 2248-9 Spring. Frank Walker, 610 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 2328 Williamsburgh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Auto Car Sales Co., 533 West 23d St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will sell at Public Auction at its Garage, 546 West 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this, the 1st day of October, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, Auto Car Trucks No. 14367, body and equipment, manufactured by the Auto Car Sales Co., belonging to Campbell's Transfer Co., Inc., doing business at 805 E. 6th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in order to satisfy its lien of Garage charges, repairs and its lien under a conditional bill of sale.

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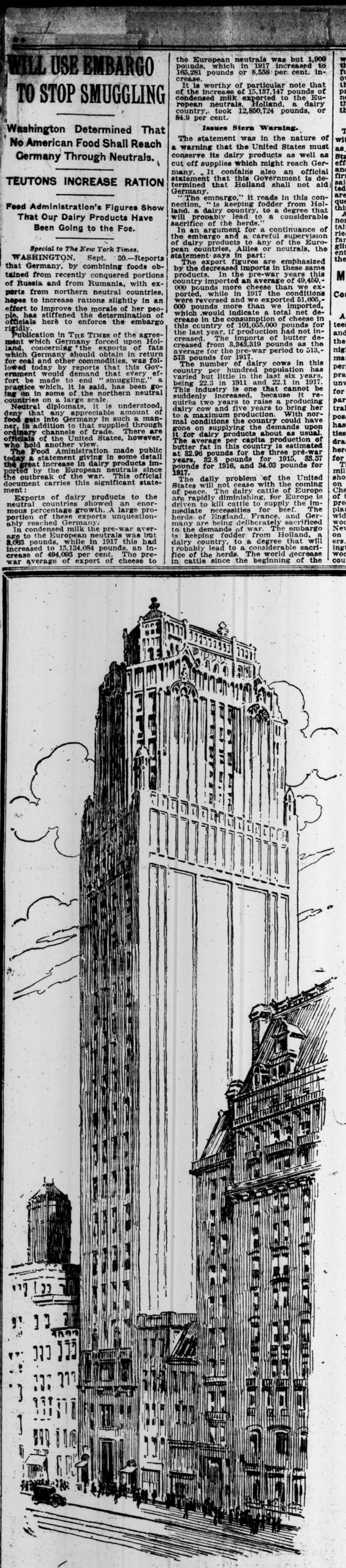

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The protracted period of declining security values was halted last week by a sharp recovery based upon publication of the long-awaited Government-fixed steel prices. Received at first rather doubtfully, the announcement assumed a favorable aspect under the guidance of public opinion through interpretations put upon it by authorities in the trade, and it was not many hours before traders developed a new feeling of confidence in the essential fairness of all Government regulation and in the stability of American industry. The newly acquired bullishness survived for two whole days, when it gave way to a fresh wave of discouragement induced largely by an advance in money rates. For the remainder of the week prices fluctuated with a downward trend, and the list closed irregular with the gains and losses almost evenly distributed. Measured by the net changes, the week reflected little progress in the way of clearing up uncertainties, but it is nevertheless a fact that the situation was considerably improved by the determination of the important question of the prices to be paid for steel, and but for the tighter rein held on bank loans it is a reasonable assumption that prices would have been well above those prevailing at the close of the previous week. The relation between supply and demand in the money market is no longer accurately represented by the rates charged. The Federal Reserve Bank and the co-operative action of the Money Committee has changed that. Call loans did not go above 7 per cent. last week, and they only touched that rate for a single transaction through accident, but money was none the less scarce, and brokers again had occasion to warn customers against attempting to carry too much stock on a limited supply of funds. It is interesting to note that hope of a real bull market, which should carry prices to levels much above those now prevailing, has regretfully been abandoned in about every quarter as impossible of fulfillment under the difficult conditions which have arisen with the financing of war.

This does not mean that bankers and others close to the security markets are convinced that values are as high as they should be, or that they should go lower as marking successive stages of the war. It is only a recognition of the fact that a bull market would be out of place when every effort is being made to encourage the diversion of all of the funds that can be spared into the Government's coffers. The Secretary of the Treasury inaugurates today the second great Liberty Loan campaign, this time with a view to selling a minimum of three billions of 4 per cent. bonds, with the hope that the amount will run to a billion more. For in this campaign Mr. McAdoo has wisely decided to make use of the oversubscription which it is hoped will greet the offering. The first selling campaign gained so much momentum in the final hours that the issue was oversubscribed by nearly 50 per cent. It is planned this time to sell $3,000,000,000 plus one-half of any subscription above that figure. In this way it will not be necessary to do so much of the work twice, for the energy that resulted in a large oversubscription to the first loan, while productive of satisfaction, was partly wasted effort. There is in sight now the necessity for placing as much as fourteen billions of new bonds, and the fewer national campaigns required the more the financial machinery will be freed for other work.

After three years the Federal Reserve system has begun to assume its rightful place in the conduct of the country's financial affairs. The law that created it was well conceived, as is evidenced by the relatively small alteration which it has been compelled to undergo to make the clothes fit the wearer, but it was framed primarily with a view to the consolidation of the country's 7,600 national banks, and it did not appeal to the 20,000-odd institutions operating under State charters. The national banks became members by law, but almost unanimously the State banks declined the invitation held out to them to enter the new system. Their objections were based, primarily, on the ground that to join the system they would have to surrender many material advantages to gain a privilege of which they then felt little need. One by one the obstacles to their entrance have been removed. An important step in this direction was taken when Congress amended the law to guarantee them all of their statutory rights enjoyed as State banks, and the last objection, in the view of some of the larger institutions, was removed when the Acting Attorney General rendered an opinion last week to the effect that State banks could not be held subject to the section of the Clayton law forbidding interlocking bank Directorates. The immediate response to the latest concession was the decision of the Guaranty Trust Company, the country's largest State bank, to apply for membership. Some out-of-town institutions, mostly small, are still loath to join the system because of the required surrender of their cherished practice of charging exchange for collection; but it is fairly clear now that the movement of State banks into the system has begun, and it is only a question of time when the membership will be practically complete.

A picture of the extent to which the United States may be expected to commit itself in the financing of the war was given by the Vice Chairman of the British War Mission in an address at Atlantic City last week, in which he summarized the work that the British have done along this line. Mr. Brand estimated the total British expenditure for the first three years of war at upward of twenty-five billions of dollars, of which, roughly, six billions were provided out of revenue and nineteen billions by the assumption of additional debt. About five and one-half billions of this huge total represent advances made to the Allies, which in the course of time, after the restoration of peace, will be repaid. Great Britain's actual daily expenditure since April 1 last, including loans to the Allies, has been at the rate of $35,000,000, with an irrevocable commitment to spend at least $22,000,000 per diem. The increase in revenue through new taxes has been almost unbelievable, harking back to the complaints on the score of excessive taxation which used to reach this country before the war. In peace times Great Britain raised approximately $1,000,000,000 a year; in the current period it is expected that revenues will run from $3,150,000,000 to $3,400,000,000. On the bases of relative populations, Great Britain's expenditures are the equivalent of about $70,000,000 per day for the United States, a level which has not been attained yet even with the extraordinary initial outlays and advances to the Allies. The theory so popular three years ago, that the war would be ended by financial exhaustion, led Mr. Brand to make this interesting comment: "Perhaps the greatest surprise of the war to most people, even to those who had studied political economy, has been the enormous expenditure of money which a nation can incur, and the length of time it can go on fighting without complete exhaustion. But all experience shows that money, itself, has never prevented a nation from continuing to fight, if it were determined to fight. This war proves again that if what the Germans call 'the will to fight' exists, money will never stop a war, provided only it possesses, or can obtain, its absolutely minimum requirements of food, clothing, and munitions of war." From which Mr. Brand drew this moral: "Though the mechanism of finance is exceedingly important, the vital thing both for a country itself and its allies is that it should produce and so have available everything required for war, both for itself and for them. If the goods are not there, and cannot be obtained from other countries, no method of financing will avail at all."

TERMS OF NEW BRITISH LOAN.

Bonds Carry Conversion Rights Into Future War Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Terms of the new Government borrowing announced Thursday described the issue as consisting of national war bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, subject to the income tax deduction. The bonds are to be offered at 100 and will be repayable at 102 in 1922, at 103 in 1924, and at 105 in 1927. The loan operation also includes 4 per cent. bonds, with tax compounded, to be offered at 100 and be repayable at the same price as the 1927 5 per cent. issue.

Holders of the 5 per cent. national bonds may convert their purchases into 5 per cent war loan bonds and the 4 per cent. issue may be converted into 4 per cent. war loan at 95 and 100, respectively. The new bonds also carry conversion rights into future war issues other than short-term securities. Holders of the 4½ per cent. war loan and the various issues of Exchequer bonds may convert their bonds into the 5 per cent. national bonds maturing 1924 and 1927, or into the 4 per cent. new loan of 1927.

The national war loan is to be free of all British taxation, present or future, to subscribers not resident in the United Kingdom.

Bankers conferred with the Prime Minister at the Bank of England on Thursday and promised active co-operation in bringing the new securities before investors. The Government aims at steady weekly subscriptions rather than a preliminary rush, with a subsequent slackening.

The initial effect of news of the pending financing was a rise on the Stock Exchange of more than 8 points in the 4½ per cent. war loan and of about a point in case of Exchequer bonds.

High grade stocks were generally dull in the forepart of the week, while the loan terms were hanging fire, and later a steady tone prevailed. The railway markets were quiet and mostly reactionary, although Argentines recovered slightly despite serious labor troubles and further heavy traffic losses. Better military news found the more speculative issues responsive, and lively trading developed in several directions.

A pronounced stringency in the money market was due to purchases of popular December Treasury bills. The Bank of England lent substantial sums. The daily money rate advanced to 5 per cent., the discount market responding by a slightly harder tone.

PARIS PRICES IRREGULAR.

General Recovery at the Week-End, with Closing Market Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The week's record of trading on the Bourse described an irregular price trend. In the first few days a rapid advance occurred in the war stocks, and copper metal values also moved up. Speaking generally, the Russian group was alone in losing ground, failing to maintain the preceding week's too sudden improvement. Considerable profit taking followed on Wednesday and the entire market became much weaker. Coppers lost ground on the report that the American Government had fixed prices for the purchase of the metal, while war stocks were affected unfavorably. All shares in general recovered later, and the Bourse closed firm. War loan prices were hard, the last being 88.30. Rentes left off at 60.60, weakness being due to considerable unloading in the last fortnight, mainly in anticipation of the third war loan. This issue is not likely to appear before the end of the year, under conditions which are as yet quite unknown.

Saturday sessions of the Bourse will be renewed Oct. 6, but will terminate at 1 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock, as daylight-saving regulations end the same day. The moratorium has been extended another three months. Credits to the end of the year were voted by the Chamber, the vote standing at 480 to 4.

Gold holdings by the Bank of France total 328,022,703,038 francs. Advances for the war aggregated 11,650,000,000 francs. Foreign advances were 2,945,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 29, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,145,541	139,663,820
Same period a year ago.	9,269,814	140,675,617

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	76.42	73.44	89.30	71.84
Same period a year ago.	96.42	93.22	96.42	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADVANCE RUMELY	12	12	12	+ ½
100	Ajax Rubber	60	60	60	..
1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
1,200	Alaska Juneau	3½	3	3	— ⅜
3,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26	23½	24	— 1
400	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	84	82¼	84	+ 1⅞
200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	86	86	86	— 3
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	98	98	98	+ ½
2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	88	83¼	83¼	— 2¼
200	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	95	95	95	..
26,900	Am. Can	45¾	42¾	45½	+ 3¼
520	Am. Can pf.	102⅞	101¾	102	+ 1½
5,100	Am. Car & Fdy.	72¾	70	70½	— 1½
525	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109	109	109	..
10	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	31½	31½	..
100	Am. Express	94	94	94	— 2
410	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
700	Am. Hide & L. pf.	59⅝	57	57	..
300	Am. Ice pf.	48	47½	48	— 1½
7,200	Am. International	53½	50⅝	50½	— 1
13,900	Am. Linseed	25½	23½	23½	— 1½
100	Am. Linseed pf.	60½	60½	60½	— 1
10,550	Am. Locomotive	64½	60¾	61	— ⅜
600	Am. Locomotive pf.	101¼	101⅛	101¼	— ⅛
9,200	Am. Milling	15¼	12	14⅝	+ 2
14,100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	69	65½	68¼	+ 3⅜
57,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102	97⅛	98¼	— 1⅝
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	109	108½	108½	..
2,600	Am. Steel Foundries	68	65	65	— 2½
2,400	Am. Sugar Refining	113	109¼	109¼	— 2½
300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	115	115	115	— ⅞
33,600	Am. Sumatra Tob.	59¼	55½	56¾	+ 1⅜
6,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119½	116	*116	+ ¼
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub. rcts. 3d pd.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅛
2,600	Am. Tobacco	192½	192	192	+ 4⅝
600	Am. Tob. pf., new	100	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
2,400	Am. Woolen	48⅜	47	47	— ⅜
100	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	95	+ ¼
400	Am. Writing Paper pf	32	32	32	..
600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	18½	17⅝	18	+ ½
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	54	54	54	..
42,525	Anaconda Copper	73⅜	70¼	71⅝	— ⅞
200	Assoc. D. G. 1st pf.	51	51	51	— 2
100	Assoc. D. G. 2d pf.	35	35	35	..
600	Associated Oil	63¼	61⅜	*61¾	+ 1⅜
5,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	98	95¾	96¾	..
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	94½	94½	— ½
200	Atlantic Coast Line	109	109	109	..
23,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	101⅜	98⅞	103¼	+ 7⅝
350	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60½	60½	60½	— ⅝
33,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	66	61¼	62⅜	+ 1¼
400	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101	99½	99½	— ¾
14,600	Baltimore & Ohio	68¼	64	64⅞	— 2⅝
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	68	67	67	..
900	Barrett Co.	98⅜	98½	98⅝	+ ¼
500	Barrett Co. pf.	106	103	103¾	+ 3¾
3,800	Batopilas Mining	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
1,200	Bethlehem Steel	96½	94½	96½	+ 2
262,000	Beth. S. Class B, t. c.	95⅝	91¼	92⅝	— ⅝
25,200	Beth. Steel, rights	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
800	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	61¼	60	61	+ 1
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	98	98	98	+ 4
300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8	8	8	— ⅛
7,200	Burns Brothers	105¼	96½	102¾	+ 6¾
4,400	Butte & Superior	26⅞	23½	24½	+ ⅛
900	CAL. PACKING	39⅝	39	39	— 1
900	Cal. Petroleum	18¼	17	17	— ¾
400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	44⅜	43½	43½	— 1⅝
26,200	Canadian Pacific	153¼	147⅝	149½	+ 1¼
800	Central Foundry pf.	44	40	40	— 5
38,500	Central Leather Co.	86¼	83	85½	+ 2
200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	109	108¼	108¼	+ ⅜
900	Cerro de Pasco	33¼	32⅜	33	+ ¼
2,200	Chandler Motor	77¾	74½	74¾	— 1⅞
7,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	55½	56	..
400	Chi. Gt. Western	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
1,400	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	29	27⅝	29	+ ¾
46,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	61¾	54½	56	— 2⅝
8,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	103½	99½	100	— 3
1,500	Chi. & Northwestern	106	105	105¼	— ¼
19,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	28½	26	26¾	+ ½
4,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	64½	62	62	— ⅝
4,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	54¼	52	52¼	— 1½
2,800	Chile Copper	19	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
4,600	Chino Copper	53⅝	50¼	50⅝	— 2¾
100	Cluett, Peabody	63½	63½	63½	— ½
4,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47	43⅝	44¼	— 1¼
130	Colorado So. 1st pf.	50	50	50	+ 2
3,800	Columbia Gas & Elec.	41¼	39½	39½	— 1⅝
200	Comput'g Tab Rec'd'g	36	35	35	..
1,800	Consolidated Gas	104	101½	101½	— 1½
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	12	12	12	..
4,200	Continental Can	104	96¼	98½	+ 5½
300	Continental Insurance	47¼	46⅜	47¼	+ ¼
71,000	Corn Products Ref.	31⅝	28¾	30¼	+ 1⅜
1,530	Corn Products Ref. pf	99½	98¾	99¼	+ 1¼
143,400	Crucible Steel	75¼	68¾	71⅞	+ 1⅜
400	Crucible Steel pf.	95¾	95	95	— 1¾
13,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	34	31½	32¼	— 1
2,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	85	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
11,230	DEL. & HUDSON	105½	98¼	100	— 1
400	Del., Lack. & West'n.	196½	196	196	— ½
500	Den. & Rio Grande	8	7	8	+ 1
1,130	Den. & Rio Grande pf	16½	14	16½	+ 3½
100	Detroit Edison Co.	112½	112¼	*112¾	— ⅛
100	Detroit United Ry.	120	110	110	..
62,600	Distillers Securities	39¼	30⅝	39	+ 8
5,200	Dome Mines	9⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅞
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
400	ELK HORN COAL	28½	27	28¼	+ 2½
12,200	Erie	22½	20⅝	20⅞	— ½
1,800	Erie 1st pf.	32½	31	31	— ½
600	Erie 2d pf.	24⅝	24	24	— ½
600	FED. MINING & S.	23	20¼	22	+ 1⅝
200	Fisher Body	30¼	30¼	30¼	— 2¾
1,100	GASTON, WM. & W.	38⅜	37¼	38	— ¼
9,200	General Electric	148	140⅝	142⅜	— 2⅝
69,400	General Motors	105	94½	96⅜	+ 4⅜
700	General Motors pf.	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46¼	43⅝	43½	— 1½
1,300	Granby Consol.	82⅜	80	80	— 2
1,600	Great Northern pf.	105	103	103	— ¾
44,900	Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	36	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43½	41	41	— 1⅝
900	Gulf States Steel	104	95¼	95¼	— 4¾
1,100	HASK'L & BARBER	36¼	35½	36	+ ⅞
1,500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101⅞	100¾	100¾	— 1
30,700	Inspiration Copper	52⅝	49⅜	51⅛	— 1
1,410	Interboro Con.	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1,300	Interboro Con. pf.	53⅝	52½	53⅜	+ 1⅛
300	Inter. Agricultural	14½	14½	14½	— 1⅝
1,900	Inter. Agricultural pf.	45½	42	43½	+ ⅞
900	Inter. Harv., N. J.	113	111	111	+ 1
100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	70	70	70	— 2
51,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	30¾	27⅞	29¼	+ 1
68,700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	90¼	84⅝	88	+ 2⅝
11,435	Inter. Nickel	34⅝	32⅞	33¾	— 1½
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	99	99	99	..
4,500	Inter. Paper	31½	28⅝	28½	— 2
100	Inter. Paper pf.	98	98	98	— 4
1,242	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	63	62	62	— 3
600	KANSAS CITY SO.	19⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
50	Kansas City So. pf.	50	50	*50	..
200	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	111	111	111	+ ½
200	Kelly Spring'd. Tire.	42	41⅜	41⅜	— 1⅝
13,800	Kennecott Copper	41⅜	39¼	40	— 1½
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	55	55	55	..

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12,700	LACK. STEEL	86	80¾	81	— 2
300	Lake Erie & Western	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
200	Lake Erie & West. pf	27	26	26	..
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
2,900	Lehigh Valley	62⅝	59½	*60¼	— ¾
1,300	Liggett & Myers pf.	107¼	104	107¼	+ 2½
13,300	Liggett & Myers rts.	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	15	15	— 1½
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	181	181	181	..
2,000	Louis. & Nash.	124½	118	118	..
100	MACKAY COS.	77	77	77	..
6,300	Maxwell Motors	35⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— 2⅛
1,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	21	19½	20	+ ¼
700	May Dept. Stores	55	52	54½	+ 4⅝
28,700	Mexican Petroleum	95⅜	92	92¾	— 1⅝
300	Mexican Petrol. pf.	91½	91	91	— 2
2,900	Miami Copper	35⅞	33⅞	34	— 1½
16,300	Midvale Steel	53	50¾	52	+ ½
2,400	Minn. & St. L., new	15¼	13¼	14¾	+ 1⅝
700	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	100½	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1⅜
700	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	9	9	9	— ⅛
21,100	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	30	27¾	29	+ ¼
1,200	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	51¾	50	51	+ 1
100	Monongahela V. Trac.	17	17	17	— 1
100	Montana Power	79½	79½	79½	— 1⅝
100	Montana Power pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— 1¼
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	33	32¼	32½	..
250	Nat. Biscuit Co.	104	102¼	*102¾	+ 2
300	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116	115½	116	— 2
5,500	Nat. Conduit & Cable	28	26½	26¾	— 2
19,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	45⅝	42½	43¾	..
1,900	Nat. Lead	52	49¼	49¼	— 2¾
100	Nat. Lead pf.	104	104	104	— 4
100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
5,200	Nev. Con. Copper	22	20⅝	20½	— 1½
400	New Orl., Tex. & M.	28	28¼	28	+ 1⅛
1,900	New York Air Brake	127½	122	122	— 7
25,900	New York Central	80	75⅞	76⅞	— ⅞
100	New York Dock	17	17	17	..
7,570	N. Y., N. H. & H.	26⅞	25	26⅞	+ ⅞
1,750	N. Y., O. & W.	22½	21	22	+ ⅝
3,550	Nort. & West.	114	110½	111	— 1⅝
100	Nort. & West. pf.	80	80	80	..
800	North American	54	50	50	— 2½
6,200	Northern Pacific	102	99¼	100½	— ⅝
100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¾
24,800	OHIO CITIES GAS.	49	45½	46½	— ½
400	Ohio Fuel Supply	48½	47⅝	*47¾	+ ⅝
4,250	Ontario Mining	7½	6	6	— 1½
600	PACIFIC MAIL	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
900	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	22	21¼	21¾	— ⅝
600	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94⅜	93	93	— 1
11,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	52⅜	51½	51⅞	— ⅛
1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	66½	63½	64½	— 1
2,700	Pere Marquette	15¾	14½	15½	+ ⅛
100	Pierce, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	91½	91½	91½	— ½
2,000	Philadelphia Co.	36½	34¼	35½	+ ½
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	94⅜	94	94⅜	+ 1⅜
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	— ¼
9,900	Pitts. Coal	54½	51	52	+ ⅝
700	Pitts. Coal pf.	98⅞	89¾	89¾	+ ⅝
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+ 1⅜
8,000	Pitts. & West Va.	29	26⅞	28⅜	+ 2⅜
3,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	61	59	60	+ 1
400	Pond Creek Coal t. c.	23	22½	22½	+ ⅜
3,100	Pressed Steel Car	64¼	60	60	— 4
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	100	100	+ ⅛
400	Public Service, N. J.	116¼	115	115	— 1
1,600	Pullman Co.	141	134½	135	— 6
1,800	RY. STEEL SPRING.	48	46½	46½	— ½
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97½	97	97	— 1⅜
6,300	Ray Con. Copper	26½	25	25¼	— 1⅛
47,700	Reading	83¾	79⅝	81½	— 1⅝
42,500	Republic Iron & Steel	85	79½	81½	— 1⅝
100	Republic Iron & S. pf.	100½	100½	100½	+ ¾
4,050	Royal Dutch t. r.	67½	66¾	67¾	+ ⅝
1,900	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	16½	15¼	15¼	— 1
200	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	30½	30½	30½	— ½
400	St. L.-Southwestern	30	28	29	+ 1
100	St. L.-Southwest'n pf.	44	44	44	+ ½
300	Savage Arms	73½	73	73	— 2
1,700	Saxon Motor	14½	12½	12½	+ ½
2,300	Seaboard Air Line	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅜
1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	27½	26	26	..
2,400	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	162½	155	156	— 2
1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	25	23½	25	+ ½
3,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	36⅞	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
400	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	46½	45	45	..
100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	88½	88¼	88¼	— 1⅜
13,500	Southern Pacific	93⅜	91¼	92	+ ¾
4,600	Southern Ry.	28¼	27	27½	+ ⅜
3,000	Southern Ry. pf.	62⅜	61⅝	61¾	— ½
31	Standard Milling	87½	87½	87½	..
100	Standard Milling pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	+ 3
11,500	Studebaker Co.	48	45½	45½	..
12,700	Superior Steel	48	44	44	— 1
200	Superior Steel 1st pf.	100½	100½	100½	— 1⅝
2,000	TENN. COP. & C.	15⅝	14½	15	— ⅜
8,100	Texas Co.	169	163¾	164	— ¼
100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	— 1
100	Third Avenue	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
200	Tidewater Oil	200¾	198	198	..
27,700	Tobacco Products	73	70⅝	71⅞	— ⅛
200	Tobacco Products pf.	100	99⅞	100	..
2,100	Transue & W. Steel F	44¼	41	41	— 1
100	UNDERW'D TYPE	100	100	100	+ 1
200	Union Bag & P., new.	72	72	72	— 2
19,800	Union Pacific	132	127¼	128⅞	— ⅞
1,100	Union Pacific pf.	78½	77½	78	+ ⅝
1,900	United Alloy Steel	44	43¼	43¼	— 2
27,700	United Cigar Stores	120½	116¾	117¼	— 1½
300	United Drug 1st pf.	50⅞	50¾	50¾	— 1
100	United Drug 2d pf.	81	81	81	— 1
100	United Dyewood pf.	96	96	96	+ 1
1,200	United Fruit	130	128½	129¼	— 1¼
1,700	United Rys. Inv.	10	9	9½	+ ¼
1,550	United Rys. Inv. pf.	20	18½	18¾	+ 2½
500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
15,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	142	137	140	+ 2
6,500	U. S. Rubber	61¼	58	59	— ½
1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103½	103	103	— ¾
8,400	U. S. Smelt. Ref. & M	68½	61¼	61¼	— 4
200	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	50	49½	49½	..
1,033,100	U. S. Steel	113⅜	107⅞	109¼	— 1¼
5,000	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅛	116	116¼	— ⅛
28,500	Utah Copper	97	92¼	93½	— 2⅜
300	Utah Securities	17	16½	17	+ 1⅛
300	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	38¼	37	37	— 1
600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	60	58	60	+ 5½
400	WABASH	10¾	10¾	10¼	— ⅛
8,200	Wabash pf. A	48⅞	47	47½	— ⅝
900	Wabash pf. B	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
100	Wells Fargo Express	93	93	93	+ 3
500	Western Maryland	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
500	Western Maryland pf.	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
450	Western Pacific	15	15	15	— ⅛
400	Western Pacific pf.	43¼	42¼	43¼	— ⅝
1,700	Western Union Tel.	89¼	87½	88½	— ⅝
7,850	West. E. & M.	47⅝	45⅞	46	— ¾
100	West. E. & M. pf.	65	65	65	— 2
1,700	Wheel. & Lake Erie	13⅜	12¼	12¾	— ⅜
1,800	Wheel. & Lake E. pf.	27	23¾	23⅞	— 2¼
100	White Motors	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
6,300	Wilson & Co.

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Josephthal & Co.
John Nickerson & Co.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 29, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.		Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Total sales	$26,436,000	$723,270,450	Average price 40 bonds..	80.54	80.41	86.39	80.41
Same period last year....	32,325,000	788,460,550	Same period a year ago.	87.44	87.10	87.49	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s....	67⅞	66½	66½	9
Alb. & Susq. 3½s....	75¼	75	75	7
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	100	100	100	7
Am. Hide & L. 6s....	100	100	100	10
Am. Steamship 5s....	102	102	102	10
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 6s.	92	91⅞	92	40
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	86⅞	86¼	86¼	51
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	97	97	97	2
Am. T. & T. coll.tr.5s.	97⅞	96⅝	97⅛	292
Am. Thread 4s....	97⅝	97¼	97½	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	85½	84¼	85½	16
Ann Arbor 4s.....	58	58	58	2
Armour & Co. 4½s...	90	89¼	90	19
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	86¼	85¾	86¼	78
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	79	78	79	2
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, B.	97¾	96½	97⅝	6
At. Coast L. unif. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	10
Atl. Coast Line 4s....	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	1
A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	78	78	78	11
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s..	90½	90¼	90¼	6
B. & O. p. l. 3½s, reg.	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Balt. & O. gold 4s....	83¾	83½	83¾	64
Balt. & O. ref. 5s....	91	90¾	90¾	24
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s.	83½	82¾	82¾	115
B. & O. S.-W. Div. 3½s	86¼	85⅝	86	19
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. V. 4s	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s....	100¼	99¾	99¾	8
Beth. Steel ref. 5s....	94½	94¼	94¼	6
B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	97⅞	97¾	97¾	65
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s....	92	92	92	1
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, sta.	92½	92¼	92½	1
Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s....	96½	96	96½	4
Buff., R. & P. con. 4½s	99½	99	99½	6
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s.	81	80⅞	80⅞	2
CARO. CENTRAL 4s.	81	81	81	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s....	102	101¼	101¼	3
Central Leather 5s....	98¼	97½	97½	33
Central Pacific 4s....	81	80½	81	11
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..	77	76¾	76¾	6
Ches. & O. conv. 5s..	83⅜	82¾	82¾	96½
Ches. & O. con. 5s....	100	100	100	2
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s.	76⅝	75	76	26
Chi. & Alton 3½s....	82	82	82	2
C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	95⅝	95	95¼	218
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s....	86	86	86	9
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	77½	77	77⅜	21
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4½s	100	100	100	2
C., B. & Q. Neb. ex. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s....	65	64	64	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	79	79	79	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s.	87	87	87	2
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	76¼	76	76	37
C., M. & St. P. cv. 6s, 1	92⅞	90¼	90¼	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34.	79½	79	79	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	85	84	84⅝	65
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25.	84	84	84	21
C., M. & Pug. Sd. 4s.	77½	77¼	77½	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s.	76	76	76	2
C. & N. W. 1st 5s....	104	104	104	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	79	78½	79	4
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	68	67¼	67¼	70
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s.	98	98	98	1
C., St. P., M. & O. cons. 6s	109	109	109	8
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s..	93	93	93	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s..	66¼	66¼	66¼	13
Chile Cop. 7s.....	114	112⅜	114	6
Chile C. 6s, rcs. pf. p.	88¼	86¼	86½	50
Clev., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.....	64	64	64	8
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s....	93	93	93	1
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	86	86	86	5
Col. Industrial 5s....	77½	77½	77½	14
Col. Mid. 4s.....	42	42	42	2
Col. & South. 1st 4s..	81½	81¼	81¼	2
Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	78¾	78¾	78¾	2
Comp. Tab. & Rec. 6s	83	83	83	5
Con. Gas cv. 6s.....	106¼	105¼	105¼	57½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s, '34	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Cumberland Tel. 5s..	95½	95½	95⅞	5
DEL. & HUD. 1st & ref. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¾	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	13
D. & H. llen eq. 4½s.	96½	96½	96½	4
D. & Rio G. con. 4s.	72	67½	70	18
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	53	50	51	45
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	77	75	75	6
Detr. Edi. col. tr. 5s.	100	99	99⅝	13
Distillers Sec. 5s....	78½	75¼	76¼	71
E.T., V. & G. cons. 5s	96¼	96⅛	96¼	3
ERIE consol. 4s.....	79	79	79	1
Erie gen. 4s.....	54	54	54	16
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	50¼	50⅛	50¼	5
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	49¼	48	49	8
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	60	59⅞	60	5
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s.	102⅛	101¾	101¾	36
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	102	101	101	13
Gran. cv. 6s, Ser. A. sta.	102	101	101	28
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B	10¼	10¼	10¼	1
HAVANA ELEC. 5s.	95½	95⅛	95½	2
Hocking Val. 4½s....	82½	82	82	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.	56	56	56	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	15½	14¾	14¾	56
ILL. CENT. 1st 3½s.	78	78	78	2
Ill. Cent. 4s. 1953....	75	75	75	6
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	82¼	80½	82¼	12
Ill. Cent. & C., S. L. & N. O. 5s.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1
Ill. Steel 4½s.....	86	84¾	85⅛	16
Indiana Steel 5s.....	100	100	100	22
Int.-Met. 4½s	60	50½	50½	23
Int. Rap. Trans. 5s.	87⅝	87	87	104
Int. Agri. 5s.....	73	73	73	5
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s....	91¼	91	91	163
Int. Paper cv. 5s.....	99	99	99	1
Int. Paper 6s.....	100	100	100	3
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s....	45½	43¾	45¾	14
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s.	104¾	104	104½	11
Kan. City So. 5s.....	83	80	82	5
Kan. City Term. 4s..	81⅞	81¾	81¾	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '50.	95	94	94	57
Lack. Steel 5s, '23...	98¾	98	98½	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s....	99½	99	99	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..	97	97	97	1
Lake Shore 3½s.....	75¼	73¼	75¼	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928..	90¼	89⅞	89⅞	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931..	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	1
L.V. of N.Y. 4½s, reg.	88	88	88	1
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s.	80	80	80	2
Liggett & Myers 7s..	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
Liggett & Myers 5s..	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Long Island ref. 4s..	80¼	80¼	80¼	10
Long Island deb. 5s..	80	80	80	4
Lorillard 7s.....	110⅝	112	112¼	5
L. & N. unif. 4s.....	85⅝	87½	87½	55
MANHAT. tons. 4s..	89	86	86	12
Man. cons. 4s, tax ex.	86½	86	86	12
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s..	82	82	82	5
Midvale Steel 5s.....	89⅞	89½	89½	9
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	48	46	46½	13
M., K. & Okla. 5s....	72½	72¼	72¼	10
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s..	65	64¼	64¼	4
Mo., Kt. & T. 2d 4s..	88	87½	87½	3
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr.	37½	37½	37½	2
Mo., K. & T. 1st & ref. 4s, t. r....	49¾	49¾	49¾	2
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, '65	89¾	88½	88½	9
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, '23	94	93¼	93¼	16
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, '28	89¾	89¼	89¼	18
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s.....	57	56½	56⅜	321
Mob. & Birm. 4s.....	70	70	70	1
Montana Power 6s...	93½	92¾	92⅝	8
Morris & Essex 3½s..	78	78	78	15
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s..	102	102	102	1
National Tube 5s.....	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	12
New England cons. 4s	70	70	70	1
N. O., T. & M. 4s....	94½	94	94½	9
N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	44¾	44¾	44¾	6
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s..	99	97	97⅞	283½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	11
N. Y. Cent. cons.	77¾	77¾	77¾	7
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34.	82	80	82	11
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	91½	91	91	11
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg.....	67¾	67¾	67¾	5
N. Y. C. & H. R. cv. 6s	69	69	69	1
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s.	87	86	87	13
N. Y. C. & St. L. deb. 4s	62¼	62½	62½	12
N. Y. Dock 4s.....	73	73	73	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s.....	78¼	78¼	78¼	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s.....	86	85¾	86	6
N. Y. N. H. & H. N. Co. 4s, '55....	54	54	54	2
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	2
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	53⅝	51	53¼	11
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s....	22	21	24	76
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	92⅞	92	92⅜	70
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	42	39¾	41	19
Norf. & W. con. 4s..	87½	87½	87½	1
Northern Pacific 4s..	85	83½	85	44
Northern Pac. 4s reg.	84	84	84	1
Northern Pacific 3s..	62	62	60¼	40
Nor. Pac. Tenn. 6s..	110	110	110	7
Nor. St. Pow., ref. 5s	89¾	88¾	88½	11
ORE. R. R. & NAV. con. 4s.....	86	86	86	1
Ore. S. Line 1st 6s....	105	104¾	105	2
Ore. S. Line ref. 4s...	87¼	86¾	87¼	8
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s.	84	83⅝	83⅝	7
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s...	94⅞	94	94	14
Penn. 4s, 1948.....	92	91¾	91¾	3
Penn. con. 4½s.....	101	100½	100½	29
Penn. Gen. 4½s.....	94	93¾	93¾	73
Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	99⅝	99	99⅜	18
Penn. 4½s, reg.....	97	97	97	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s...	83	81⅞	82¾	27
Public Service 5s....	86¼	85¾	85⅞	3
READING gen. 4s....	89½	88⅞	89⅜	64
Rep.-J.C. col. 4s....	87	87	87	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40..	97½	97½	97½	19
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s.	55	53	55	6
ST. J. & GR. IS. 1st 4s.	65⅞	63⅞	65⅞	2
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	95	94	94	5
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	71	71	71	14
St. L. & I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s....	73	73	73	4
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A.....	59¼	58½	59¼	120
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series B.....	77	77	77	1
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s.	65	63¾	64½	35
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s.	52½	51	51	97
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s..	67	66	66½	9
St. L. S. W. term. 5s	61	61	61	4
St. P., M. & M. 4½s.	95	95	95	2
St. P. & Nor. Pac. 6s.	103	103	103	1
San A. & A. P. 4s....	61¼	61	61¼	7
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s..	50½	47	47½	108
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s..	60⅝	60	60	11
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	73¼	73¼	73¼	6
S., V. & N. E. 4s..	80½	80	80	3
Sinclair O. & R. 7s..	99	99	99	7
S., O. & R. 7s, with w.	100	100	100	2
So. Bell Tel. 5s.....	96⅛	95	95½	5
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s.	95⅝	93	93½	5
So. Pac. conv. 5s....	97	95¼	97	101½
So. Pac. col. 4s.....	76¼	76	76	23
So. Pac. conv. 4s.....	82	81½	82	61
So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	84¼	84	84¼	19
So. Ry. 5s.....	95¾	95	95	31
So. Ry. gen. 4s.....	65	63½	63⅝	78
So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	62	59	59	22
So. Ry., St. L. d. 4s.	63½	63½	63½	2
Stand. Milling 1st 5s.	93½	93½	93½	2
TEXAS CO. deb. 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	69
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	4
Term. of St. L. c. 5s.	95	95	95	1
Third Av. ref. 4s....	64¼	64¼	64¼	8
Third Av. adj. 5s....	37	36	37	24
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.	48½	48½	48½	1
ULSTER & DEL. 4s.	58	58	58	2
Union Pac. 1st 4s....	90	89½	90	42
Union Pac. cv. 4s....	86	87½	87½	8
Union Pac. ref. 4s....	83¾	82¾	83	35
Un. El. L. & P. 5s, '32	92¾	92¾	92¾	1
Under. El., Lon., 4½s.	82	82	82	12
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s..	58¾	58	58	12
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. ctfs.....	38	32½	35	115
Un. R. R. of S. F. un. tr. ctfs.....	35	35	35	5
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s..	52	52	52	2
U. S. Rubber 6s..	101½	101½	101½	112
U. S. Rub. ref. 5s....	82½	82	82¼	124½
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s..	103½	103	103	5
U. S. Steel 5s.....	101¼	99½	101¼	391
VA.-CAR. CH. deb. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	11
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	93	94½	94½	5
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s..	92½	92½	92¼	6
Va. Ry. & P. 5s.....	95	80	80	6
WABASH 1st 5s.....	99½	99	99½	8
Wabash 2d 5s.....	92	92	92	8
Western Electric 5s..	98½	98½	98½	1
Western Pacific 5s..	84½	83¾	84	15
W. U. Tel. R. R. 4½s	91	91	91	6
West Shore 4s, 2361..	81¼	80	80⅝	80
West Shore 4s, reg...	81	81	81	3
Wilson & Co. 6s.....	99	98¾	98¾	38
Wis. Central 4s.....	72	71	71	4
Total sales.....				$6,045,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon....	100%	100%	100%	16,983½
U. S. Liberty 3½s....	*100.24	99.98	100	
Am. For. Sec. 5s....	96¼	95¾	95½	218
Anglo-French 5s....	93	92½	92¾	551
City of Bordeaux 6s..	93½	93½	93½	47
City of Lyons 6s.....	93¾	93	93¾	42
City of Marseilles 6s.	93¾	93	93½	59
City of Paris 6s.....	91¾	91¼	91¼	75½
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21.	95½	94⅞	95½	16
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26.	94½	94⅛	94⅛	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31.	95	94½	94¾	50
French Govt. 5½s....	98¼	98½	97	281
Japanese 4½s	88¼	88⅝	88⅝	16
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser....	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	5
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser. Ger. st.	78½	77¼	77¼	35
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14.	97	96⅞	97	30
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	274
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	362
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95½	94⅞	95¼	401
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new....	99⅛	98½	98⅞	468
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96⅝	93¾	93⅝	898
Total sales.....				$20,298,000

*Cash sales, 100.30.

STATE BONDS

N. Y. Canal 4½s....	111½	110¼	111½	3
N. Y. State 4½s....	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Total sales.....				$5,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

4s, 1936	95	95	95	1
4s, 1936, reg.....	96	93	93	1
4s, 1957.....	94⅝	94¼	94¼	18
4s, 1958.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	21
4s, 1959.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	7
4s, 1959, reg.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	3
4½s, 1960.....	98⅞	98¼	98⅞	8
4½s, May, 1957.....	102	101⅝	101	2
4½s, Nov., 1957.....	102	102	102	7
4½s, 1965.....	102½	102	102¼	17
4½s, 1963.....	102⅝	102½	102½	3
Total sales.....				$88,000
Grand total.....				$26,436,000

PITTSBURGH BANKS MERGE.

Consolidation to be Known as Peoples' Saving and Trust Company.

A consolidation of two of the largest financial institutions of Pittsburgh was effected yesterday when the People's Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit and Trust Company combined their interests under the name of the People's Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. The merger is the result of the growing business of the two concerns.

The capital and surplus of the People's Savings and Trust Company is $9,000,000, and the total resources about $22,000,000. A. C. Robinson, President of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, will continue as President of the new company. D. McK. Lloyd will serve as Vice President, as will also J. O. Miller.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 29, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	649,705	2,317,010	1,455,190
Tuesday	838,979	1,512,409	1,663,917
Wednesday....	572,070	1,402,840	1,463,612
Thursday	391,164	1,471,405	1,491,502
Friday	497,742	1,758,105	1,500,814
Saturday	195,881	808,045	700,797
Total week.	3,143,541	9,269,814	8,275,832
Year to date.	139,683,320	140,075,617	117,704,262

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$3,490,000	$5,357,500	$6,873,500
Tuesday	4,207,000	6,101,500	5,398,500
Wednesday...	4,853,500	6,869,500	5,254,500
Thursday ...	4,428,000	6,324,000	5,181,000
Friday	5,889,000	5,221,500	4,447,000
Saturday ...	2,778,500	2,451,000	2,239,000
Total week.	$26,436,000	$32,325,000	$28,913,500
Year to date.	723,270,450	788,460,550	613,107,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Sept. 29, '17.	Sept. 30, '16.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	$6,045,000	$23,205,000	—$17,160,000
Govt.	20,298,000	8,627,000	+ 11,671,000
State	5,000	13,000	— 8,000
City	88,000	480,000	— 392,000
Total all.	$26,436,000	$32,325,000	— $5,889,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.12	Justice	.03
Bent & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.07
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.05
Challenge Con.....	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.04	Savage	.04
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada.....	.16
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.....	.06
Con. Virginia.....	.18	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Mexican dollars....	.74

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Goldfield Cons.....	.40
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger...	.04
Jim Butler	.85	Great Bend	.20
McNamara	.19	Jumbo Extens.....	.09
Midway	.11	Kewanas	.08
Mizpah	.08	Silver Pick	.08
Monarch Pitts....	.10	Spearhead	.06
Montana	.18	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.00	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.17	Consolidated	.24
Tonopah Exten....	1.90	Morning Glory	.21
West End	.66	Red Top	.02
West Tonopah	.21	Union Amalg.....	.18
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps.....	1.37½
Atlanta	.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.05	Nevada Hills	.12
Daisy	.02	Packard	.21
Florence	.10	Rochester	.50
Fraction	.03	Round Mountain..	.25
		United Eastern...	4.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	5⅞	5⅝	Granite ...	.45	.50
Dr. Jpot...	3½	5	Isabella ...	9	9¼
Elkton ...	4	5	McKinney..	7	9
El Paso...	20	25	Portland ..	144	150
Fanny R...	2½	5	U. Gold M.	15¼	17½
Golden C..	198	202	Vindicator..	60	70
Gold Sov...	4	4½			

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25 S. O. of Cal.	25 S. O. of N. J.
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THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20th, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay an installment of interest equal to five per cent. per annum for the three months from April 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1917, said interest amounting to twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12.50) for each thousand dollars ($1,000) face value of bonds.

Such payment will be made on October 1st, 1917, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 6.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on September 20th, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 1, 1917.

Dated, New York, September 1, 1917.
WALTER C. BURROWS, Assistant Secretary

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Canada Copper Corporation, Ltd.
(Non-Personal Liability) Collateral Trust Convertible Gold Debentures.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Agreement of Canada Copper Corporation, Ltd. (Non-Personal Liability) to The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated April 1, 1914, all of the Debentures outstanding thereunder have been called for redemption at 110 per centum of the principal thereof.

On and after January 1, 1918, all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid upon surrender thereof at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per centum of the principal thereof and accrued interest to that date.

Said Debentures shall cease to draw interest from January 1, 1918.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated, New York, N. Y., October 1, 1917.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
5 Nassau Street.

The limited partnership heretofore existing under the name of Hallgarten & Co., expires by limitation September 30th, 1917.

The business will be continued as a general partnership under the same firm name by HENRY H. WEHRHANE, CASIMIR J. STRALEM, MAX HORWITZ and ALBERT ROTHSCHARTH.

New York, October 1st, 1917.
HALLGARTEN & CO.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due October 1st, 1917, from Detroit Fort Wayne & Belle Isle Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Agents, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.

A. E. EDWARDS,
Vice-President & Treasurer.

buy a bond and save a soldier

THE money you pay for your Liberty Bond goes to buy food, clothing, arms and ammunition for our Soldiers.

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100 National Sugar
100 New York Dock Pfd.
50 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
100 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
100 Carbon Steel Com.
100 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Freeport Texas Sulphur
100 Ingersoll Rand Com.
100 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
50 Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
800 Richmond Light & R. R.

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Giroux Cons. Mines 6s, 1918
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C. D. Durkee Com. & Pfd.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '30	6	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Anacostia & Pot., '49	5	Jan. & July	97	
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Gen. El. ref. 5s, '30	5	Jan. & July	97	99
Buf. & Niag. P. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	90	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '20	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July		97½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	86	91
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	101	102
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. Elec., '90	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
Do '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	100
C. Buick. L. & N. Tr., '21	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	97
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Columbia Ry. Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Jan. & July		93½
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	91	94
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	4½	Jan. & July	91	94
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	100	
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	90	91
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	86	87
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	96	
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '50	5	June & Dec.	98½	99¼
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	96	101
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	100	102
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	92¼	96
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '51	5	May & Nov.	86	90
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	June & Dec.	92	98
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	93	100
Fed. Lt. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '52	5	June & Dec.	98	75
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Harwood Elec. 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	100	
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	99	100
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	55	56
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49				
K. C. Home T. 1st, '33	4	May & Nov.	72¼	74¼
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	90¾	92
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
K. C. Long D. T., '55	5	Jan. & July	85½	91
Kansas City Rys., '44	5	Jan. & July	90	92
Do 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	98¼	99¾
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	86	90
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st '20	5	Apr. & Oct.		101
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	90	96
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	100
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68¾	70¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '58	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	79	83½
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	99	101
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	100	102
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	May & Nov.	74	77
Nig. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	70	73
Do ref., '32	5	Jan. & July	97¼	98½
Nort'n Ports. 1st, '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	80	84
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '43	5	May & Nov.	95	97
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '61	5	Jan. & July	90	96
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	91	94
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Cal.) 1st, '31	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Peninsula Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	70	78
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	101	102¾
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	94¾	97
Roch. Ry. Cons., '30	5	Jan. & July	92	
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '54	6	May & Nov.	93	95
San Diego Gas & E. deb. cons., '26	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
Seattle Elec. cons., '26	5	June & Dec.	97	100
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July	93	95
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98
Stand. Gas & El., '35	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Syr. W. L. & P. 1st, '51	4	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	June & Dec.	91	96
Tampa Electric 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	93	95
United El. of N. J., '49	4	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	79	79½
Do deb., '26	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Unit. R. & El. cons., '49	4	May & Nov.	87	90
U. S. Pub. Ser. 1st, '27	6	Mar. & Sep.	79	80
Unit. Util. conv., '43	4	June & Dec.	50½	60¼
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	91	98½
Washington Gas, '00	5	Mar. & Sep.	81¼	90¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	May & Nov.	90¼	100¼
W. States G. & E., '37	5	Jan. & July	75	77
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Jan. & July	90	95
	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	87	101
K.C. (Mo.) St. Yds., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97½	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	5	May & Nov.	94	96½
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	89	92
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '31-'40				
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr., Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	16	17
				64	66

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	114
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	40	47
Am. Light & Trac	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	203	206
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	103	105
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	58	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	81	83
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	30	31
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	63	64
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	5¾	6¼
Do participating pf.	1½	Q	Aug 25,17	64	65
Am. Rouge El. cum.pf.				14	18
Buffalo Gen. Electric	3	S	Jun 1, 17	94	97
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	101¼	103
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Car. Power & Light	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	80½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	31	32
C. Mar. V. El. cum. pf	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	93	95
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17		70½
Cities Service				43	47
Do pf.	⅔	M	Oct 1, 17	229	232
Colorado Power	⅔	M	Oct 1, 17	81¼	81⅝
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	24½	26½
Columbia R., G. & E.	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	100
Do pf.				45	
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	64	65
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	76	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	95
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jul 16, 17	70¼	73
Do pf.	2½	S	July 2, 17	86	89
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	3	Q	July 2, 17	80	83
Eliz. & Trenton	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	97	99
Do pf.				24	
El Paso Electric				30	
Essex & Hudson Gas	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Federal Light & Trac.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	129	133
Do pf.				10	12
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	45	47
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	3	S	Sep 15, 17		69
Hudson County Gas				82	85
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	4	S	J. & D.	128	132
Do pf.				24	27
Int. Trac. 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	95	97½
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17		90
Do pf.				35	36
Kansas City Rys.				59	63
Do pf.				22	25
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q		57	60
Middle West Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Mobile Electric	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	67	69
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	83	91
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	90	98
Newark Con. Gas	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 17	68	72
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	July 1, 17	92	96
No. Ont Light & Pwr.		Q	Jul 14, 17	170	175
Do pf.	3	S		11	15
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	56	59
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	79	84
Nor. Texas Electric	1	S	Jul 14, 17	95	96
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	54	57
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 16, 17	44	45
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1½	Q	Aug 15,17	86	87
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	87	93
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	29	30
Riverside Traction				13	66
Do pf.				14	
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	86	89
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	101	103
Som., U. & Middle				63	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S		96	98
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 17	123	129
Standard Gas & Elec.		Q	Sep 1, 17	93	100
Do pf.				7	8
Tampa Electric	1½	Q	Sep 15,17	31	32
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	2½	Q	Aug 15,17		110
Do pf.				4	5
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q		24	25
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	93	100
Do 1st pf.		Q	Oct 1, 17	93	
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Childs	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	98½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	72	72½
Crocker-Wheeler	3	Q	Sep 11, 17	94	95½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	101	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	104½	106¼
Fajardo Sugar	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	102	107
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	82	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	94
Great Western pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	51	55
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	263	265
Holly Sugar				50	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
International Salt	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	60
Int. Silver				52	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	97
Kan. C. Stock Yards				80	85
Do pf.				93	95
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31,17	65	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	112
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	94	96
Matanzas-Am.				8	15
Do pf.				72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	142	143¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	87
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	93	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	151	152
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	100	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,17	280	286
New Niquero Sugar	10	Q	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	143	148
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 20,17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	51
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	78	82
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	133	135
Remington Typewriter	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.				65	67

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15,17	282	285
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	50	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	79
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	37	40
Amer. Typefounders		Q	Jul 14, 17	85	88
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	10	20
Atlantic Refining				25	35
Atlas Powder pf.	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	163	166
Atlas Powder pf.		Q	Aug 1, 17	101	102
Babcock & Wilcox	1½	Q	Oct 4, 17	120	121
Bord. Cond. Milk	2	Q	Aug 15,17	99½	100½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15,17	102	103
By Products Coke	8	S		150	155
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 20, 17	87	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar				25	
Celluloid	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	Q	Sep 29, 17	170	173
Central Coal & Coke			Jul 31, 17	154	157
Do pf.				63	70
Certainteed Products				65	70
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	48	49
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15,17	95	97½
Childs	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	98½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	72	72½
Crocker-Wheeler	3	Q	Sep 11, 17	94	95½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	101	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	104½	106¼
Fajardo Sugar	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	102	107
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	82	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	94
Great Western pf.	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	51	55
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	263	265
Holly Sugar				50	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	101
International Salt	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	60
Int. Silver				52	65
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	97
Kan. C. Stock Yards				80	85
Do pf.				93	95
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31,17	65	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	112
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	94	96
Matanzas-Am.				8	15
Do pf.				72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	142	143¾
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	80	87
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	93	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	151	152
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	100	102
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10,17	280	286
New Niquero Sugar	10	Q	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	143	148
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 20,17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	51
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	78	82
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	133	135
Remington Typewriter	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 14	12½	13½
Do 1st pf.				65	67

*1½ payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.
b—2½% payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 2d pf.	2		Oct 1, 14	46½	48
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	140	148
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29,17	97	98
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar				15¼	18½
Do pf.				52	57
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	207	210
Sug. W., Lt. & Power				50	70
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Union Ferry	2	Q	J. & J.	40	44
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110

*And 11% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.
†Ex div.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sep. 29, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	545	
Am. Exc.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	6	S	July 2, 17	165	
Bowery	250,000	h8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000					165
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	150	
Bronx Boro.	150,000					165
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17		95
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	350	360
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 17	212	218
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 17	110	120
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 17	383	390
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	203
City (Nat'l.)	25,000,000	3	S	May 1, 17	445	450
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	208	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	163	164
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	815	825
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	Jun 1, 16		73
Europe	150,000	5	S	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	125	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	900	960
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	180	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	4	S	Aug 1, 17	138	
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
Germania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	Oct 1, 17	675	685
Harriman N.	1,000,000	12	S	Jul 10, 17	253	265
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17		510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	216
Do rights					7¾	8¼
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	385	
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17		315
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	3	S	July 2, 17	325	330
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	245	253
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	305	315
Met. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	32	S	July 2, 17	280	
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	290	
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	177	182
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	8	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Army Car, Driven by Sergeant, Turns Over After Collision.

Sergeant Raymond W. Gove, 25, attached to the Quartermaster's Corps on Governors Island and assigned as chauffeur to Colonel Donaldson, Inspector of the Eastern Department, is a prisoner in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, charged with homicide, as a result of the death of one of his companions early yesterday, after Colonel Donaldson's machine, which Gove had been given permission to use, crashed into a smaller car. The accident happened at Hillside and Queens Avenues, three miles east of Jamaica, and the victim was George D. McDonald, a chauffeur, of 764 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan.

Gove says that as he was rounding a curve his steering gear snapped, and the car got beyond his control. He struck the back wheel of a smaller car, in which were Daniel Burkholder, his wife, Helen, and their daughters, Clara and Mary, all of 24 Seeley Avenue, Hempstead, L. I. They were homeward bound from a theatre. One rear wheel of their car collapsed and they were thrown out. Mrs. Burkholder's nose was broken, but the others escaped with cuts and bruises.

Colonel Donaldson's car mowed down a telegraph pole, snapping it off at the base. It then skidded thirty feet into a vacant lot and turned completely over. Gove, who was driving, and McDonald, who sat beside him, were pinned underneath. The latter's skull was crushed, but Gove escaped with a badly cut right hand.

AID FOR MEXICAN REBELS?

Oil Steamer Reported Captured While Delivering Ammunition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—It is reported here that an English oil company has been caught helping Mexican rebels.

The Aguila Oil Company's boat El Seguro is said to have been captured after crossing Tanhuijo Bar, near Tuxpam, with 100,000 rounds of ammunition destined to the rebel leader Pealeas, who operates near Tuxpam. Several rebels are reported to have been captured while unloading the boat. Many charges have been made against the Aguila Company, but the Government has been unable to get any proof against it.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Forecast:

Ohio—Fair, continued cool Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. winds, shifting to s. e. Mon. night.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer; moderate shifting winds, becoming e. and s. e.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair, warmer.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Ala.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair; warmer in the interior; gentle n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair; warmer in cent. and n. w.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon.; warmer in n. and w. Tues., probably unsettled and warmer.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., probably unsettled.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., probably unsettled, with warmer in s.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by showers at night or Tues.; warmer Mon.

Iowa—Fair Mon., warmer in e. and cent. Tues. unsettled.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. and cooler in w. Mon., cooler Tues.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Mon. and Tues.; warmer probably unsettled cooler in w. Mon.; cooler Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; possibly showers and cooler Tues.

Kan.—Cloudy Mon., becoming unsettled at night or Tues.; warmer Mon.

La., Okla., Ark., and Texas—Fair Mon. and Tues.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADA WOLF, Bankrupt.

An order having been made by Joseph Friedlich to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of furniture and all other assets listed at 508 Westchester Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for a sum sufficient to pay all costs and a 10% in cash of their claims, besides the payment of priority claims, administration expenses, &c., and in order to show cause having been made herein by Honorable William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, directing all creditors and other persons to show cause why the said offer should not be accepted, and why any other offer in excess of said offer, based on a percentage basis or otherwise, or such other disposition of the assets made as to the Court may seem just, you will, therefore, please take notice that such offer will be considered at a meeting to be held at the office of Honorable William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, at 32 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Any person desiring to make a bid for said assets may do so at said meeting; any offer so made must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of said offer.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MAX HALPERN and ISAAC PINSKER, Assignees.

ALEXANDER LEVINE,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN A. KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Herman A. Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 27th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMAN A. KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is given that MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24754.

Notice is given that MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—24,021.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ZEOLI, Bankrupt.

Louis Zeoli was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 15th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 5th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,846.—In Bankruptcy.—DAVID PROBSTEIN, Bankrupt.

David Probstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 15th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24863.

Notice is given that IKE SEIDMAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 435, Post Office Building.

Motions:
Hart U. S.
Ex rel Lee Gim Fook v Sussen.
Cuneo v American.
Susquehanna Co v Casualty Co.
U S (Pilson.
White v Shapiro.
D W R R v Petrowsky.
Cook v Flagg.
Lehigh Co v Sawickas.
Burnett v The Brond.
Verdon v Neptune.
Putsch v Buffalo.
Angelus v Sullivan.
Preferred Calendar:
Manners v Triangle Film Corp.
Patten v Masses.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 233, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Jacob Silberman.
Dalton & Platt.
Richard G Herndon.
Vincenzo Manziano.
Eva Sofranski.
Fish & Emmer.
Harrison C Mills.

Under Objection:
Augustus T Smith.

Adjourned cases:
Solomon Slavin.
Max Lipshitz.
Charlemagne F Longhran.

Motions:
M. Helfgott & Son, Jennings Motor Sales Co.,
Texas Coast Dev.,
Samuel Helfgott,
Moss & Moss.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Cullen (CNY.
Gildersleeve (SS Lampasas.
Owners Tug Saranac (Limitation.)
McWilliams (Penn RR (2.)
SS Wynerie Line (N G Lloyd SS Co.
Brooke (Schooner

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—July calendar.

Ahles (Cent RR of NJ
A S Alexander & Co (
Western Gas Const, Co
Equitable Life Assur Soc (Anderson (2).
Same (Anderson.
NY Life Ins (Marshall
Met Life Ins (same.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins (Anderson.
Continental Ins Co (same.
Germania Life Ins (same.
W. & J. Job & Co (Helditter Lumber.
Atlantic Mutual Ins (Anderson.
U S (Sopaus.
Reese (Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
A Klipstein & Co (Van Der Burg.
U S (Four Packages Cut Diamonds.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Winslow (Staab (2).
Woodruff (N Y Last.
Bagley & Sons, Inc (
Stan Glass Co.
Talgman (D & R Elec Buells &c. Co (Gen Hy Signal Co.
Fidelity-Todhardt Co (Univ Metal Cast & S.
Import Sales Co (
Delta Elec Co.
Meesler (Thomas Lasting Wave Co.
Insurance Treas (Ford Motor Co.
Fischer (Hershovitz.
Ramel (Keller.
Autopiano Co (Otto Higel Co., Inc.
Aeolian Co (Schubert Piano Co.
Schubert Piano Co (Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Co (Jacob Doll & Sons, Inc.
Henderson & Ervin (Weber & Heilbroner
Same (Man. Shirt Co.
Mitchell (Des Moines & Ft. Dodge RR.
Wm A Rogers (Rogers Silverware R Bureau.
Fischer (United Booking Offices.
Shubert T Co (Fine Arts Films Co.
Phillips (J Pratt Carriell, Jr.
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Geo C Lynch Co.
Scandinavia B Co (Scandinavian Rubber Overseas S S (Geo M Dickerson, Inc.
Madigan (Brindse.
Elec Co (Continental Fibre Co.
Sardou (Fox Film Corp
Marconi (J H Bonnell
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Stasky Mfg. Co.
A G Spalding & Bros (Successors, &c.
Shaine (Rosenweig.
Pictorial Review Co (Curtis Pub Co.
Eclipse Light Co (World Lighting App
Frankel (Irwin & Scott
Vandenburgh & Greacrete Steel Co.
Columbia Trust Co (Tehuantepec Rub.
Springfield Body Corp (Fisher Body Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 325, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

U S (Jacobson, et al, (on trial.)
At 2 P. M.—Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Day calendar.
Walsh (Boyle.
Andrews (Kirk.
Re Greifenstein.
Re Carp.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—For the hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ricaro (Board of Education.)
Gormly (Gormly.
Hatfield (Kemmerer.
Cordon (Cordon.
Ambrosi (same.
Cordoni (Mt Jessup Co.
Ambrosi (same.
Biagioli (same.
Prince (Behal.
Copeland (Copeland.
Eddon (Eddon.
Hannan (Dwyer.
Alema Realty Exchange (Ford Motor Co.
Fischer (Hershovitz.
Ramel (Keller.
Autopiano Co (Otto Higel Co., Inc.
Aeolian Co (Schubert Piano Co.
Schubert Piano Co (Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Co (Jacob Doll & Sons, Inc.
Henderson & Ervin (Weber & Heilbroner
Same (Man. Shirt Co.
Mitchell (Des Moines & Ft. Dodge RR.
Wm A Rogers (Rogers Silverware R Bureau.
Fischer (United Booking Offices.
Shubert T Co (Fine Arts Films Co.
Phillips (J Pratt Carriell, Jr.
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Geo C Lynch Co.
Scandinavia B Co (Scandinavian Rubber
Overseas S S (Geo M Dickerson, Inc.
Madigan (Brindse.
Elec Co (Continental Fibre Co.
Sardou (Fox Film Corp
Marconi (J H Bonnell
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Stasky Mfg. Co.
A G Spalding & Bros (Successors, &c.
Shaine (Rosenweig.
Pictorial Review Co (Curtis Pub Co.
Eclipse Light Co (World Lighting App
Frankel (Irwin & Scott
Vandenburgh & Greacrete Steel Co.
Columbia Trust Co (Tehuantepec Rub.
Springfield Body Corp (Fisher Body Corp.
Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer (Tug. Westchester.
Friedenberg (SS Mar Caspio.
Hudson Steam Hoist Co (Tug W P Dalzell
Daly (NY Dock Co.
U S (Tug Bouker No 2 and Scow 79 H.
Office Building, at 10 A. M.—July calendar.
Ahles (Cent RR of NJ
A S Alexander & Co (
Western Gas Const, Co
Equitable Life Assur Soc (Anderson (2).
Same (Anderson.
NY Life Ins (Marshall
Met Life Ins (same.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Ins (Anderson.
Continental Ins Co (same.
Germania Life Ins (same.
W. & J. Job & Co (Helditter Lumber.
Atlantic Mutual Ins (Anderson.
U S (Sopaus.
Reese (Netherlands-Am Steam Nav Co.
A Klipstein & Co (Van Der Burg.
U S (Four Packages Cut Diamonds.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call calendar.

Winslow (Staab (2).
Woodruff (N Y Last.
Bagley & Sons, Inc (
Stan Glass Co.
Talgman (D & R Elec Buells &c. Co (Gen Hy Signal Co.
Fidelity-Todhardt Co (Univ Metal Cast & S.
Import Sales Co (
Delta Elec Co.
Meesler (Thomas Lasting Wave Co.
Insurance Treas (Ford Motor Co.
Fischer (Hershovitz.
Ramel (Keller.
Autopiano Co (Otto Higel Co., Inc.
Aeolian Co (Schubert Piano Co.
Schubert Piano Co (Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Co (Jacob Doll & Sons, Inc.
Henderson & Ervin (Weber & Heilbroner
Same (Man. Shirt Co.
Mitchell (Des Moines & Ft. Dodge RR.
Wm A Rogers (Rogers Silverware R Bureau.
Fischer (United Booking Offices.
Shubert T Co (Fine Arts Films Co.
Phillips (J Pratt Carriell, Jr.
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Geo C Lynch Co.
Scandinavia B Co (Scandinavian Rubber
Overseas S S (Geo M Dickerson, Inc.
Madigan (Brindse.
Elec Co (Continental Fibre Co.
Sardou (Fox Film Corp
Marconi (J H Bonnell
Nat X Ray Ref Co (Stasky Mfg. Co.
A G Spalding & Bros (Successors, &c.
Shaine (Rosenweig.
Pictorial Review Co (Curtis Pub Co.
Eclipse Light Co (World Lighting App
Frankel (Irwin & Scott
Vandenburgh & Greacrete Steel Co.
Columbia Trust Co (Tehuantepec Rub.
Springfield Body Corp (Fisher Body Corp.
Fannie Palmer.
Dwyer (Tug. Westchester.
Friedenberg (SS Mar Caspio.
Hudson Steam Hoist Co (Tug W P Dalzell
Daly (NY Dock Co.
U S (Tug Bouker No 2 and Scow 79 H.
Office Building, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

U S (Jacobson, et al, (on trial.)
At 2 P. M.—Naturalizations.

Post Office Building, at 10 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

U S (Jacobson, et al, (on trial.)
At 2 P. M.—Naturalizations.

Boger (Louis.
Feevers (Peevers.
McCulloch (Gorgers.
Lesler (Lesler.
Gilchriest (Stone.
Preston (Murray.
Corn (Herzog.
Eggleston (Seamans.
Ferritz (Lowe.
Eler (Eler.
Barry (Parker.
Flynn (Flynn.
Coleman (Bldg & Eng.
Astley (Astley.
Ainslee (Ainslee.
Goodwin (Goodwin.
Gottlieb (Gottlieb.
Water (Water.
Gear (Gear.
Baum (Mayer.
Liberman (same. (2.)
Dayr (Gay.
Wisnant (Wisnant.

Demurrers:
Hottenroth (Mickey.
De Forest Sheet & Tin Plate Co (Loeb.
Nat Surety Co (Mass Bonding & Ins Co.

Preferred causes:
Rs Service St.
Re Sisson.
Hamilton (Rouse.
Re Sisson (Todd.
CNY (Westchester Lighting Corp.
Same (Central Un Gas
Same (Northn Un Gas.
Ehglich (Waldron & Waldron.
Gilson (Gilson.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases:

Mechanics & Met Nat Bank (Purdy (2.)
Postal Tel Cable (State Board of Tax Comm.
Mut Profit Prem Corp (Purdy.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldberg (Popular Pictures Corp.
Solomon (Lowenstein.
Borchardt (Norton Co.
Kerr (Tagliavia.
Hollander (Riechelson.
Mauerer Co (Keystone Tire & Rub Co.
Keystone Tire & R Co (Advance Rubber Co.
Peters (Duchesneau.
NY Cent Iron Wks (Tait Bradley Co.
Tawan Co (McElroy.
$3 & $5 West 46th St (Corp (Ritz Rty Corp.
Gotham Nat Bk (Grant.
Fox (Bloom.
Peter (Re.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rubenstein (Zentgraf.
Sweeney (Kulendampf & Co.
Meyer (Mayo.
Krech (Stevens.
Sonnenman (Scall.
Wisner (Skiff.
Roades (Carmen.
Ullman (5th Av Coach.
Dugan (Union Ry.
Dupraint (same.
Meade (Green's Auto Van & Expr Co.
A Kelly (Nass El RR.
J Kelly (same.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co (Baldin.
Servis (NY Registered Nurses' Assn.
Sisson (Beckmann.
Same (Parke.
Same (Beckman.
Same (Belden.
Same (Schattman.
Same (Quick.
Same (Liquors Seized at 168 Av A, (Briguccio.)
Same (Liquors Seized at 102 Attorney St.
Same (Liquors Seized at 100 Mott St, (Di Gaeta.)
Same (Liquors Seized at 248 Mulberry St, (Vitacco.)
Same (Liquors Seized at 74 Baxter St, (Sparro.)
Same (Liquors Seized One Horse Wagon Bearing Sign (H Von Hinken.)
Same (Liquors Seized at 106 Elizabeth St.
Same (Liquors Seized in Wagon Bearing L Ginocchi.

Trowbridge (Richter.
Libman (Libman.
McDermott & Hanigan (Rits Rity Corp.
Real Est Title Ins & Tr of Phil (Dahlgren.
General calendar:
Paetzold (Paetzold.
Sonnichsen (Sonnichsen.
Kiddie (Dunham.
Moore (Stretton.
Schnell (Schnell.
Kabach (Hamilton.
Gale Nat Rity (Jones.
Schaefer (Levy.
Smith (Elliott.
Bleiman (Libman Rity.
Halbe (Adams.
Thompson (Brown.
White Studio, Inc (Dreyfoos.
Glanet (Mowckel.
Goldfield (Lachman.
Fitzgerald Const Co (CNY (2.)
Nov 27-29 Attorney St, Inc (Burden.
Hanson (Clayton.
Tresskow (Smith.
Kay Bee Const (Surprise Bldg Co.
Read (Weisberg.
Cameron (Thomas.
Kane (Kane.
Fratacelli (Fratacelli.
Mann (Mann.
Gold (Weinstein.
Mason (Bristol.
Danko (Danko.
Tanenbaum (Tanenbaum.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Charlotte Wills.
Contested wills:
Lucia Friedlander.
William H Brown.
Estate of Amelia G Cutter.
Amelia G Cutter.
Henry Kahn.
Vincenzo Fuglette.
Patrick J Mahoney.
Michael J Quirk.
Samuel Brown Dewsnap.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Weinberg-Sears Inc (Stern Bros (Miller.
McCullough (A Av Ry.
AY Rty (Spellman.
Schlinsky (Whitridge.
Wolins (Wilton Mfg.
Siegel (Wunsch.
Greenhouse (Neufield.
Cohen (Frieman.
Heyman (Whitridge.
Smith (Kalbach.
Lurie (same.
Tennenbaum (same.
Morello (same.
Brun (same.
Rabinowitz (same.
Wolfer (same (2.)
Buonomo (same.
Margolies (same.
Cohen (same.
Hoar (same.
Halligan (same.
Cleary (same.
Bell (same.
Germano (same.
Bank (same.
Pappas (same.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Solin (Lamchick.
Vitriol (O H Perry & Son, Inc.
Schertsler (Medra.
Fried (Tabuer.
Singer (Wermes.
Sprins (Newman
Mercantile Co.
Licata (Linch.
Stolowitz (Franz.
Gordon (Beaver.
Oasetti (Bonetto.
Enriotti (Owen.
Lawler (Farrell.
Bagby (Elliott-Fisher.
Dunlop (King Silk Co.
Lyons (Morrison.
Patten Brown Co (Station Const Co.
Nat Nassau Bank (Bernstein.
Schechter (N Y Central RR.
Denker (Alaska Chemical Co.
Mitchell (Gies.
Rubin (Simhorn.
Fox (Zuckerman.
Hutter (Stokes.
Schatzky (Harber.
Halligan (N Y Ry Rys.
Imbrogno (Celia.
Turk (Woolf.
Sussman (same.
Berman (same.
Superior Duck Clothing Co (Gottlieb.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Roger Baumeister.
Kamin (Herzogs Cloak & Suit Co.
Koshler (Stern.
Silmon (same.
Todd (Silk Assn of America.
Fairweather (Coleman.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
D H Shirt Co (Penn RR.
Cohen (Gleischman.
Friedman (Rosenthal.

PART I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Seaman (Wyn.
Stewart (Solomon.
Koslowsky (Chas Sonn & Co.
Davis (Gilligan.
Hangley (Strasbourger.
Mendelson (Lowenstein.
Normandie Shirt Co (Eminent Waist Co.
Harris (A M Schwartz
Silk Co. (2.)
Crompton Bldg Co (Same.
Wilder (Dodd.
Varriale (Pugliatti.
Royal Card & Paper Co (Cohen.
Bokal (Rush.
Offerman (Enisee Rlty
Jakob (Werba.
Rathaus & Eichner, Inc (Am Dry Goods.
Robinson (Schatis.
Fine (Miller.
Hoberg (Baird.
Zwejer (Stern.
O J Stephens, Inc (Mondschein.
Rosenberg Neugass (Cohen.
Greenstein (Tashler.
Vanwaker (Rosein.
D'Allas (Fleishman.
Grauer (Grauer.
Burke (Burke.
Fochi (North Sand Co.
Shadoff (Salsman (2.)
Dutt (Stanley Heist & Mfg. Co.
Marchick (Nassau El RR.
Kaps (Gerlich

Highest number reached in regular order, 974.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—.....J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motion:

Wills for probate:
Pauline Saltman.
Jacob Singerman.
Herman Zepkowski.
Michael Murray.
Hattie E Murray.

Estate of Sarah Moreno Accountings:
Estate of Maurice Nemeroff.
August Barthold.
Jane E White.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, J.—Contested wills:
Aaron Eugman.
Solomon H Guggenheim.

Jacob M Weil.
Arthur V White.
Thomas Gibney.
Katharina Steinfinger.
William Marshall.
George W Rockwell.
Margaret Ackermann or Maggie Ackerman.
John E Detmohe, Jr.
William Hoch.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Weinberg-Sears Inc (Stern Bros (Miller.
McCullough (A Av Ry.
AY Rty (Spellman.
Schlinsky (Whitridge.
Wolins (Wilton Mfg.
Siegel (Wunsch.
Greenhouse (Neufield.
Cohen (Frieman.
Heyman (Whitridge.
Smith (Kalbach.
Lurie (same.
Tennenbaum (same.
Morello (same.
Brun (same.
Rabinowitz (same.
Wolfer (same (2.)
Buonomo (same.
Margolies (same.
Cohen (same.
Hoar (same.
Halligan (same.
Cleary (same.
Bell (same.
Germano (same.
Bank (same.
Pappas (same.
PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Solin (Lamchick.
Vitriol (O H Perry & Son, Inc.
Schertsler (Medra.
Fried (Tabuer.
Singer (Wermes.
Sprins (Newman
Mercantile Co.
Licata (Linch.
Stolowitz (Franz.
Gordon (Beaver.
Oasetti (Bonetto.
Enriotti (Owen.
Lawler (Farrell.
Bagby (Elliott-Fisher.
Dunlop (King Silk Co.
Lyons (Morrison.
Patten Brown Co (Station Const Co.
Nat Nassau Bank (Bernstein.
Schechter (N Y Central RR.
Denker (Alaska Chemical Co.
Mitchell (Gies.
Rubin (Simhorn.
Fox (Zuckerman.
Hutter (Stokes.
Schatzky (Harber.
Halligan (N Y Ry Rys.
Imbrogno (Celia.
Turk (Woolf.
Sussman (same.
Berman (same.
Superior Duck Clothing Co (Gottlieb.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Roger Baumeister.
Kamin (Herzogs Cloak & Suit Co.
Koshler (Stern.
Silmon (same.
Todd (Silk Assn of America.
Fairweather (Coleman.
Goldstein (Goldstein.
D H Shirt Co (Penn RR.
Cohen (Gleischman.
Friedman (Rosenthal.
Leoni (B H RR.
Pomarici (Collins.
Norris (Bernstein.
Scharsmith (Knapp.
Brand (Viertels.
Satterlee (Princeton Key & Seal Club.
Corrigan (Locust Farms Co.
Prussilin (Astor (2.)
Cavanaugh (Woldar.
Von Posch (Brundwick.
Buday (Guttenberg.
Haiperin (Federbusch.
Sella (Martini.
Brown (Hollander.
Kelly (N Y Con RR.
Smith (Smykal.
Corley (Central Union Gas Co.
Belloff (Hein.
Widden (Natak (2.)
Kogsinsky (Hoe.
Bailey Const.
Stashalck (Hoe.
Neustad (Kamber.
Silvan (Schwartz.
Spencer Heater Co (Phelps Bros Co.
Kroop (Christal.
Strauss (C H Heer Dry Goods Co.
Mass (Coyal.
Hopkins (R Halliers Son.
Tenenbaum (Cohen.
Rehmer (Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Salomon (Grasselli Chemical Co.
Lisa (U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
Mischner (Tallanoff.
Sexauer & Lemke, Inc (Ten-Sixty Fifth Av.
Johnson (Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md.
Ellison (Yennie.
Read (Wagner.
Bend (Robinson.
M Helfgott & Son, Inc (Spinelli.
Franco (Capon.
Selecter (Dalee & Fruchtman, Inc.
Montalto (Tree.
Diamond (Einstein.
Simms (Progressive Smelting & Metal.
N Erlanger Blumgart & Co (Berkowitz.
Gera Realty Co (Burstein Co.
Bearsall (Shore Bathing Suit Co.
Nobel (Cole. (2.)
Corporation Mort Co (Obermayer.

Alexander (Karasik.
Feigerweather (CNY.
Waterman (Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Bronson (same.
Robb (same.
Healey (Hansen.
Bates (Mcgilvray.
Simon (Gibraltar Const Wells (Wells.
Olsen (Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Glickstein (Glickstein.
Powers (CNY et al.
Tranter (Tranter.
Square Lumber Co (Katzen.
Woods (Coombs.
Jannicky (Harrison.
Jenifer (Cook.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 184.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.

Filipowicz (Amer Mfg Swalm (Brush Terminal.
La Regina (Hertz et al.
Bod (Dworetzky.
Buzzed (P H RR.
Bedding Union Ry.
Murgatroyd (CNY Const Co.
Ex rel Fiscina (St Vito Society.
Mayer (Raphael (Blumenthal et al.
Meis (B H RR.
Picht (Hamilthan.
Howard (CNY Con RR.
Horowitz (Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Gaiter (Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed over the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Greenberg (Obermeyer & Liebman.
Persichetti (Doerschuck
Olsen (Hogan & Sons.
Cuneo (C I & B RR et al.
Stetson (Rubin.
Muller (Evans et al.
Kantrowitz (Robelson.
Newin (Franklin.
Lahn (Baff.
Rosbach (Rapid Tran Sub Const Co.
Murphy (Enton et al.
Lehman Co (Novelty Fabric Silk Co.
Burnett (Steeplechase Park Co.
Ahrens (Edison El Ill.
Bolinski (CNY.
Highest number reached on regular call, 218.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Clara Studwell.
Augusta Schwab.
Catherine B Wilson.
Mary Driggs.
Clara Childs.
Thomas Quinn.
Elliot Drisdo.
Elizabeth Dempsey.
E La Allen.
Albert Crispo.
Rose Cassidy.
Patrick Dermott.
Rose M Wood.
Michael Hart.
Edwin Hinchman.

Accountings of:
John A Casey. (2.)
Fanny P Rubens.
Margaret Brancaline.
George Bangler.
Elizabeth Woolsey.

Contested calendar:
Elliot Venus.
Hugh Kelly.
Herman Goedecke.
Louis Diemer.
Carl Harler.
Caroline Sachs.
Charles Daniels.
Owen Warnock.
Rosaline Stamm.
Emma Jaeger.
Elizabeth McTernan.
Margaret Williams.
Catherine Sheridan.
Barbara Hamm.
Harry Rosenbaum.
Fransiska Rehm.
Jacob Hilderbrandt.
James P Reilly.
Catherine Schliemann.
Philip Abrama.
Louise Reese.
Rose Levengas.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.—Civil calendar called in Part IV.

Friedman (Umaus.
Sachs (Lerner.
Dann (Cappellino.
Taggart (Gauvia.
Lacey, Jr (Nas El RR.
Larkin (same.
Jacobson (same.
Turchinsky (same.
Kelly (Hinrichs.
Mosca (Bklyn H RR.
Sarro (Nas El RR.
Meier (NY Cons RR.
Shecter (CNY Con RR.
Markowitz (Spiner Const Co.
Duerney (Bklyn H RR
McNaghterty (Nas El RR.

Highest number reached on old calendar, 6901.

Ziegler (Nas El RR.
Cummings (Lapham.
Reisner (Drahow.
Proctor (Glichman & Co.
Kramer (Nas El RR.
Ellstein (same.
Cohen (same.
Schupak (NY Cons RR
Otto (Casau-Thompson
Kingsley (Bklyn H RR
Rebbun (same.
Scannell (same.
Tynch (same.
Carroll (Englander.
Francelino (Pfeiffer.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Yagello (Union Ry Co (of N Y.
Roth (B H R R Co (2.)
Kessler (same.
Logron, an infant (Wallace.
Clancy (Peck Slip Trucking Co et al.
Smith (N Y & Queens Co Ry Co et al.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Peck (B Q Co and Sub RR Co.
Furst (B H R R Co.
Usted (same.
Sullivan, as admr (CNY.
Keeton (B H R R Co.
Muller (Lauer.
Johnson (Abrams.
Cleveland (Dickson & Turnbull et al.
Klaiber (Nat Casket.
Raffelt (Bklyn Times.
Sherman (Nat Casket (2)
Patrolmen Rlty Co (Anderson.
Hibbert number reached on the general calendar is 1,768.

Mullen, an infant (Lauer.
Floria, an infant (Adams.
Buchanan (Penn RR.
Mullikan (L I Elec Ry Hass (Nestel et al.
Skapiro (Hoffman.
Woensel (same.
Ringhella (same.
O'Neill, as admr (same

If marked ready will be set down for a day on this call.

Diamond (Stache.
Smith (Premier Const Co, Inc, et al.
McKeon (B H R R
Schoppmann (L F R R Co, et al.
Greenwald, as admr (Washburn, et al.
Simon (Chalmers Mot Co of Detroit, et al.
Wiffenbach (B H R R.
Surbeck (Waller.
Dymbrowsky (Freeman.
Frawley, an infant (Stoppa.
Kelly (N Y & Q Ry.
Highest number reached on the general calendar, 1,768.

Hildick & Co (United Yeast Co.
Murray (Murray.
Re Church Av. (Ball.)
Ryan (City & Suburban Homes Co.
Re Union Bank, Flush & Wash Avs.)
Re same (Freudenthal)
Baer (Hirsch.
Purvis (Johnston.
Lowndes (Lowndes.
Re Korb, (Lutheran Cemetery.)
Bennett (Orpheus Amusement Co.
Merritt (Farmers' Feed
Re Peoples' Sur Co.
Bennett (Potts.
Gibson (Airy.
Rosenwasser Bros (Pepper, (Oct. 4.)
Coyne (Hogen.
Reisenkonig (Dock Con
Siemon (Hanson-Tillotson Corp.
Mitchell (Am Sugar R.
Di Donato (Frands.
Raines (Firuski.
Brown (Brown, (Oct.8)
Bennett (Orpheus Amusement Co.
Edison El Ill Co (H E Frick Co.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess, 1 P. M.

APPELLATE TERM—Motions calendar at 1 P. M.

Sawicki (US Fire Ins
J M Haffen Brew (City of Montreal.
Untermeyer (same.
Henri

MARKS PICKS MEN TO SPEED BUILDING

Borough President Follows Up Steel Price Cut with Meeting Tomorrow.

FERRY FOR MEADOW TOILERS

Will Tap Staten Island, Bayonne, and Elizabeth Housing Resources Until Newark Meets Need.

Promptly following up the reduction in the base price of steel, Borough President Marcus M. Marks named the committee authorized by the recent conference called at the suggestion of the Building Material Exchange and set tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 at his office as the time and place for taking the first organized step toward adopting a plan for improving building conditions without interfering with the needs of the country on account of war, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

The committee consists of Ernest R. Ackerman, National Counselor of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and President of the Lawrence Cement Company; G. Osgood Andrews, eastern representative of the Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association; Allen E. Beals of the Allen E. Beals Corporation, publishers of The Dow Service Daily Building Reports; Charles Burns, representing the Long Island Building Trades Council; R. M. Chittick, Secretary of the Real Estate Board; F. E. Conover, representing the Building Trades Employers' Association; C. J. Curton, President of the Farnam Cheshire Lime Company and Chairman of the Building Material Exchange Committee that suggested the general conference; Michael Cohen, President of the Indiana Limestone Association of New York; Hugh Getty, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association; Cass Gilbert, the architect and member of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; G. E. Gifford, Secretary of the Bridge Builders and Structural Steel Society; F. S. Hanley, Secretary of the Eastern Supply Association; William K. Hammond, dean of the Hudson River Brick Manufacturers' Association; L. W. Harrington, President of the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York; Francis N. Howland, President of the Association of Dealers in Building Materials of New York, and John Hughes, Secretary to the President of the United States Steel Corporation.

Henry M. Keasbey, President of the National Fireproofing Company; William C. Knox, Controller of the Bowery Savings Bank; Walter Lindner, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Herbert D. Lounsbury of Fredenburg & Lounsbury, front brick distributers; Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; George A. Molitor, Secretary of the Building Material Exchange; Frank Neilson, Secretary of the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York; Albert Oliver of Albert Oliver & Son, wire reinforcement; Joseph Paterno, apartment house investor; Russell Johnson Perrine; Arthur B. Pendleton, Secretary National Terra Cotta Society; Orin F. Ferry, representing lime interests; William H. Powell, President of the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company; John Radley, William C. Reid, Former Representative Thomas Rock; Colonel John B. Rose, brick manufacturer and President of the Greater New York Brick Company; William H. Rockwood, banker; William C. Shultz, representing New Jersey mason supply companies; Elliott Smith, President of the Building Material Exchange; Ernest L. Smith of the Frederick P. Ley Company, builders; Henry Atterbury Smith of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and Walter T. Smith, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, builders.

Walter Stabler, Controller of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Frederick A. Snow, mortgages; S. Treat, Secretary of the Association of Dealers in Building Materials of New York; Frederick G. Webber, of the Webber Construction Company, builders, and Roy Wingate, of Cauldwell-Wingate Company, builders.

Current events are showing that a revival of building construction neither hangs upon the cessation of the war nor interferes with its vigorous prosecution. On the Newark meadows 12,000 men will soon be gathered. Newark cannot offer sufficient homes for these operators, so it has been decided to operate a ferry from Bayonne to Port Newark, the site of the United States Steel Company's and other great plants now being erected, so as to open up the housing resources of Staten Island, Union and Hudson Counties to these workers.

Standard Oil money is now being used in New England to take care of plant extension, and the Lehigh Portland Cement Company is erecting houses for its employes. Operatives at work in the Peerless automobile factory in New Brunswick ride back and forth from as far as Islin, N. J., nearly ten miles, to work because there are not sufficient homes in New Brunswick for the men employed in the mills there.

In New York future construction rests upon the availability of structural steel. The country's mill capacity today is approximately 40,000,000 tons. The maximum Government requirements so far made known total about 8,000,000 tons. This means that about two and one-half months of orders must take precedence over all other orders. In the meantime, pending the movement of crops, there will be a great struggle to get steel. It should stimulate unloading of store stocks put in at former high prices.

Some trade authorities estimate it will take three months. Already advertisements for the sale of pig iron and steel are appearing. If there should develop a feverish desire to clear present stocks, pinnacle steel prices to builders will soon be leveled. Builders already look for approximately $86 fabricated steel prices in the building line within the next two months despite the fact that one-half of the 2,800,000-ton fabricated steel capacity has been pledged to shipbuilding requirements because of lack of bridge and structural work.

In the meantime building material prices will not recede. The profit on a 300-pound barrel of Portland cement today equals that of only three pounds of copper. Brick at $8.50 a thousand, wholesale, affords the manufacturer barely 8 per cent. on his investment and practically all manufacturers of composition roofing have made advances in prices recently on account of increased cost of materials and labor.

The lowering of the base price of steel is everywhere considered a step in the right direction for the betterment of building conditions. Within this quarter the law of supply and demand will again become operative. With the crops all moved, deliveries will be more dependable and the last obstacle to a free building movement should disappear.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

Built for all year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage, 4,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

30 MINUTES OUT.

House of 6 and 8 rooms and bath; plot 40x195; all modern improvements; near station; bathing, boating and fishing. Can be bought for $500 down, balance as rent. Also several ideal building plots. Address D. M. 84 Times.

BUYERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Among the 340,000 purchasers of The New York Times there are more real estate buyers than among the readers of any other New York newspaper.—Advt.

THE MANSIONS

—with a distinctive restaurant service under RITZ-CARLTON direction

Advertisement on Page Two

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

A Double Row of Noble Trees

Shades the lawn for 200 feet. Then the old house, way back from the road, with fireplaces, steam heat and a bath. There's a gardener's house, a fine new barn, and 26 acres of land. Of course, there's a spring with a place for a pool. 47 miles from New York. $25,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Beautiful home, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decoration, hardwood floors throughout; electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price, $3400. H. S., 47 West 34th St., New York City. Room 424.

LONG ISLAND HOMES.

5 to 7 rooms and bath, all improvements. Boating, bathing and fishing. Enough land for garden plot and garage. Easy commuting distance. Suitable for all-year home. Terms $200 cash, balance as rent. Address J. L., box 62, Times.

SMALL POULTRY FARM

6 rooms, house needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer $100 cash, balance $12 per month. THOMAS, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FORMER CUTTING RESIDENCE
135 East 57th St.

4-story American Basement, 11 rooms, 3 baths, bay windows, butler's pantry extension to roof; every improvement; perfect order. Rent, $4,000.
ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, Sole Agent,
100 BROADWAY. Telephone 1647 Rector.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

48 EAST 57TH ST.
FINE STORE
Suitable for Millinery or kindred lines.
Inquire on premises or your own broker.

Part of Half 10,000-Foot Loft

Broadway, near 23d St. Low rental. Minimum insurance. Excellent freight and passenger elevator service. Splendid light. No manufacturing. All furnished for sample room if desired. State character business. Z 211 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; not service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 0438.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. WUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

124 West 72nd St.,
Bet. Broadway & Columbus Ave.
4 Rooms and Bath
$1,425 and $1,450.
G. B. Beaumont Co., Owners,
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625 WEST 156TH ST. At Riverside Drive.
Highest type fireproof apartment. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum Grounds. Southern exposure.
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,300 to $1,700
Only 2 Apartments on a floor.
One 8 room Apart., suitable for physician.
Telephone 258—Audubon.
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COLLEGE HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
500 West 140th St.
3 & 4 Rooms,
$600 to $750 Per Year.
Exceptionally fine new building. See Superintendent on premises.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
COR. 146TH STREET.
4-5 & 6 rooms, high class elevator apartment houses, all night service; residential section; references required. Superintendent on premises, or
E. K. VAN WINKLE.
156 W. 72nd St. Col. 1077.

133 WEST 11th STREET
Washington Square Section.
8 large, light rooms and bath, hardwood floors throughout, $1,500. East and south exposures, elevator, &c. Apply
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156 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 1077.

250 W. 88TH, S. W. Cor. B'way.
6 Rooms, and Library Convertible to third Bedroom; eight closets. Rental $1800.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Unfurnished studio for rent, north light; also furnished studio, north light, and unfurnished apartment of three rooms and bath.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

865 W. 180th ST.
4-5-6 Rooms High class walk-up Apts. Hall service; large, light & sunny rooms; all outside,
RENTS $32 TO $48 MONTHLY
Cozy, Warm Apartments Assured.
LENOX AVE., 54 112th St.

7 Extra large, light rooms, bath, hot water, electricity, telephone, &c.; white woodwork, parquet floors, cedar closets, &c.; near subway and surface cars. **$50**
ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3044 Albany Court.
231st St. Subway Station.
4 ROOMS.....$28-$30
6 ROOMS.....$43
AGENT ON PREMISES.

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9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
230 CENTRAL PARK, SOUTH.

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THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.

3 & 4 Large Rooms & Bath, $30 to $50
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $54 to $64
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds, etc.

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QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office at Jackson Heights,
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.
Rentals $700 to $1,800
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.,
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Just Completed.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 Rooms
$1,500 to $1,600
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt.
Maid Service if Desired
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Attractive Elevator APARTMENTS
Van Cortlandt
71 East 96th Street
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7-8-9 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $85 to $115
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7-8 Rooms . . . $65-$75
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(Adj. Cor. Riverside Drive)
5 ROOMS 2 BATHS **6** ROOMS 2 BATHS $1,500 to $2,000. **7** ROOMS 3 BATHS
2 ROOMS Kitchenette and Bath $800 to $1,000.
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400 WEST 118TH STREET
Near Columbia University.
Newly decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed. Immediate possession. All night elevator service.
Opposite Morningside Drive.
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9 Rooms—3 Baths
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Firenze Court
206 West 92d St.
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Doctor's Apt., $1,100
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APARTMENTS OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
9 AND 10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
LIVING ROOMS 18x32. DINING ROOMS WAINSCOTED TO BEAMED CEILING. CASE STONE CHIMNEYPIECES. MASTER CHAMBERS HAVE PAINTED PANELLED WALLS. LOUIS XII MIRRORED BATH ROOMS. AT YEARLY RENTALS OF $2400—$2500

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8 & 9 ROOMS.
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REASONABLE RENT.
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Corner West 179th to 180th St.
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EIGHT LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. ELEVATOR. 2ND FLOOR, FACING SOUTH.
RENT $1,850.
Apply Superintendent.

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THE ROSARY
306 WEST 99TH ST.
$1,400 and $1,500.
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE CAMBRIA
347-355 WEST 55TH ST.
2 Rooms & Bath
AND KITCHENETTE
High Class—Strictly Fireproof.
RENTAL $55.00 TO $75.00.
PHONE 8466—COLUMBUS.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
530 MANHATTAN AVE. COR. 122D.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
2-3-4 ROOMS
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES **$32-$48**
Tel. Morningside 3927. Owner on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

42 East 66th St.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,500
23 East 63d St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $900
30 East 68th St.
Cor. of Madison Avenue.
2 Rooms and Bath, $780
Parlor Floor Store $1,050
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

48 EAST 57TH ST.
One Room and Bath
Two Rooms and Bath
On lease to responsible tenants only. Inquire on premises or your own broker.

116 EAST 63D ST.
A 9 Room Apartment, with 3 Baths, $2,800.
Apply to Pease & Elliman,
Phone Mur. Hill 0200. 340 Madison Ave.

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"THE MILRAE,"
373 ST. JOHN'S PLACE.
4 and 5 room apartments for people who desire a modern apartment at exceptionally low rent located near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; convenient to all car lines and subway. Telephone service.
RENT, $36 and $45.
Apply to Janitor on Premises.

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1 EAST 45TH ST., COR. 5TH AVE.
Bachelor Apartment, Excellent Order.
Elevator; Furnished or Unfurnished.
Possession. Reasonable Rent.
John N. Golding, on Premises.
Fully furnished duplex. Three master bedrooms. Three baths. Very large living room. Dining room, servants' rooms, etc. Best location on Park Ave. Can be seen Tuesday, nine to twelve.
Mrs. McVickar, 829 Park Ave.

Fully Furnished Bachelor Apartment
Large living room, bedroom and bath. Meals served if desired. Rent $1500 per annum.
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Furnished studio, north light, to lease. 3 Room Apartment to sublet.
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Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT WHITE PLAINS,
Near Gedney Farms Hotel.
Substantial ten-room residence, steam heat, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces; large corner plot; stable, garage; fruit and flowers.
A rare bargain at $10,500.
CLARK-LEE-TIBBITS CO., INC.
Phone 1516, White Plains, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 230 Times Downtown.

New House.—Will sacrifice high-class suburban home; $800 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 563.

Cosy, small home, with two full acres of fine, tillable farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit, write to Cosy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing; schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,400, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write, or call at once for further details and tickets, B., Store, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bungalow and home sites within easy commuting distance of New York; near water and depot; very little cash needed. Address T. K., Box 50 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house, sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace; model kitchen, gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 28 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

For sale, $2,000, 7½ lots, about 1½ acres, best section Long Branch; ideal for chicken farm or country home; market at door for chickens or produce; convenient to schools, churches, stations, beach. W. K. C., Box 215, Long Branch, N. J.

Only 2 left of our 9 beautiful houses at Plainfield; choice location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, and everything else. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

For Sale or Rent.—Attractive eight-room house, open fireplace, beamed ceiling, all improvements; convenient railroads, trolleys; $7,000. 66 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—Factory plant, containing about 10,000 square feet, with 40-h. p. turbine engine with never failing water power, with steam heating plant. Advantages: Located in New England town, population 20,000; freight rate to New York or Boston, 14c; railroad siding in front of building; station near; low price or will rent. Address F. B. Warner, (Personal,) 93 Chambers St., New York.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Miami, Florida.—City, suburban, and ocean beach properties; fruit and vegetable lands; grapefruit groves. W. C. Gibson, Miami, Fla.

Oklahoma—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—5,000 acres selected Oklahoma coal, oil, and mineral land, purchased first sales, adjacent towns, railroads; needing capital. For particulars write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange double three-story building, with stores, renting at $1,800 per year, for country home on the waterfront of Long Island Sound or the ocean. John Fox, 1,908 Bathgate Av.

FARMS.

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$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy two-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 279 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

53D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
5 Stories and Basement.
Sunny and cheerful; completely furnished, splendid condition; 4 master's bed chambers, 2 baths; 4 servants' rooms; 14 rooms, 2 baths in all; electric light; possession at once; asking $4,000 per annum. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Near Irving Place, 40 feet from street, 8 rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements. Dr. Rounds, 49 West 72d.

Handsomely furnished and constructed, very large, private residence, 5th Av. section, above 59th St.; no brokers. E 67 Times.

Unfurnished.

A four-story dwelling, very centrally located, with all modern conveniences, at 48 East 76th St., to rent, furnished, unfurnished, for one year or more. Apply Room 806, Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains. Phone White Plains 2800.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Five-Acre Estate at Scarsdale.—Attractive Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, large living room, fireplace; delightful grounds, sylvan water; stable, garage; thoroughly modern; every convenience. Sacrificed rental for Winter. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1516.

Out of Town—Unfurnished.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM HOME, large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

$3,000 cash clears 20 per cent. yearly, cold water flat. Notary, 425 East 85th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let

STABLE for sale, 125x160; manufacturing section, Eastern District Brooklyn, good location for garage; owner will alter if required. G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain, Astoria; bought on foreclosure, six-family new brick apartment, each four rooms and tile bath, all improvements; near conveniences; $8,000, $1,500 cash; yearly rent, $1,128; always rented; worth $11,000. Raven, 65 Remsen St., Astoria.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; Underwood Road; large garden; sale, $16,000; rent, $125. Telephone owner, Hale, Cortlandt 300. Forest Hills 6320.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEAR GEDNEY FARMS HOTEL.
Attractive, nearly new, Colonial cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large living room, fireplace; delightful grounds; fruit and flowers. Unfurnished, $1,200 per annum; furnished, $1,500 per annum. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS,
Near Gedney Farms Hotel.
1 acre; attractive 7-room cottage; barn, chicken houses, garden; exceptional neighborhood. A rare bargain at $9,000.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1516, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT—WHITE PLAINS.
Practically new, attractive residence, ten rooms, three baths; steam heat; garage; large corner plot; $100 per month; worth more.
CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1516, White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 south 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, opposite Castle School grounds.—Ten-room house, two baths; one acre; stable, garage; $60. Apply 2 Grove St., telephone 402.

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, near Castle School.—Ten-room house, five bedrooms; lot 75x100; $45. Apply premises, 2 Grove St., telephone 402.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $20 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Big sacrifice for immediate action, private house, fully equipped, for a doctor, 30 West 92d St.; doctor, about to leave for the front on military duty, desires to dispose of his private house at once; four stories, modern equipment in every way, electricity, parquet salon floors, three bathrooms, five toilets, &c., all in splendid condition. Apply on premises or Edwin S. Brickner, 129 East 69th St. Plaza 9217.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

STABLE for sale, 125x160; manufacturing section, Eastern District Brooklyn, good location for garage; owner will alter if required. G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain, Astoria; bought on foreclosure, six-family new brick apartment, each four rooms and tile bath, all improvements; near conveniences; $8,000, $1,500 cash; yearly rent, $1,128; always rented; worth $11,000. Raven, 65 Remsen St., Astoria.

Entire fifth floor to rent in 12-story building, 62-64 West 45th St., 40x90; also part of floor.
F. E. BARNES, ON PREMISES.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished and fully equipped offices near Stock Exchange; four trunk lines; telephone service; immediate occupation. E 393 Times Downtown.

22 EAST 54TH ST.
Fourth floor, 23x80, salesrooms, studios, or offices; take elevator.

At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Large parlor floor; gas, electricity; dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, millinery, &c. 54 West 50th St.

Private office, desk room, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

Park Av.—Double store and four rooms to lease. 1,133 Park Av.

Shop space for corsets, lingerie, &c. 76 West 46th St.

Brooklyn.

To let or lease, 3 floors, 40x80; factory Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge; manufacturing purposes; steam heat, electric elevator, power, light; live steam if required; convenient to shipping points. Inquire Engineer on premises or G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, New York.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 25x100, west side, between 40th and 70th Sts. Fitzgerald, 1,777 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 8487.

Factory building, outskirts city; state location and full particulars, otherwise no reply. Manufacturer, Box 208, 208 B'way, Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE —Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required; also mail privilege, $2 per month. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

Beautiful daylight, double-window store, Broadway and 81st St.; splendid location for furrier, ladies' hairdresser, lingerie store; rent reasonable. Inquire Mann, 226 W. 82d.

Two new stores, best of stands for clothing or dry goods business in best city in New England; rent, $50 per month, T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

Entire fifth floor to rent in 12-story building, 62-64 West 45th St., 40x90; also part of floor.
F. E. BARNES, ON PREMISES.

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Fourth floor, 23x80, salesrooms, studios, or offices; take elevator.

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Large parlor floor; gas, electricity; dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, millinery, &c. 54 West 50th St.

Private office, desk room, service; newly furnished. Room 308, 51 East 42d.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

Park Av.—Double store and four rooms to lease. 1,133 Park Av.

Shop space for corsets, lingerie, &c. 76 West 46th St.

Brooklyn.

To let or lease, 3 floors, 40x80; factory Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge; manufacturing purposes; steam heat, electric elevator, power, light; live steam if required; convenient to shipping points. Inquire Engineer on premises or G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, New York.

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Factory building, outskirts city; state location and full particulars, otherwise no reply. Manufacturer, Box 208, 208 B'way, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with excellent cuisine, $25 weekly; refined women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, $55 and $65. Apply Superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 3 and 7 room apartment.

APARTMENT in private house; two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; first-class service and breakfast; best Murray Hill section. Phone 2646 Gramercy.

APARTMENT for gentleman; overlooking Gramercy Park; sitting room, dining room, kitchenette, bedroom, and bath; first-class service; $100 monthly. Phone 2646 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4320 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. EVERY MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 462 Madison Av., Tel. 2390 Murray Hill.

STUYVESANT PARK.
Rutherford Place, 3.—Six rooms; $70.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette in modern studio building; Chinese rugs, mahogany furniture, new; $125 per month, including service and electricity. Valladares.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

43D, 241 WEST.—1 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly and handsomely furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath; also unfurnished; $45 to $65 monthly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 31, 27 WEST.
Handsome parlors, private baths, electricity, telephone; other rooms; select house.

52D ST., 41 WEST.
Elegant parlors with connecting bedroom, complete bathrooms, telephone; other rooms, $5.

52D, 43 WEST.—One large room and bathroom, steam heat, electricity.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment; two rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet 4 rooms, elevator apartment; attractively furnished in Colonial mahogany; bargain to responsible party. Mason.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, to lease.

68TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $17 to $26 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

72D.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, new building, $250 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

73D, 344 WEST, (Apt. 3D.)—Handsomely furnished, six rooms, two master bedrooms; complete.

72D, (Central Park West.) — Four rooms, kitchenette, bath; private house. Columbus 1242.

77TH ST., 341 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two rooms and bath; rates from $25 to $200 a month, by the year, and in proportion for shorter period. Apply on premises.

79TH, Between West End Av. and Riverside.—Eight rooms, front and rear Hudson River outlook; up to date; $300 monthly. Inquire Mann, 226 West 82d St.

79TH.—Beautifully furnished 6-room apartment; immediate possession; $175 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; $165 per month; 3d floor west; phone 2840 Schuyler.

85TH, 1 WEST.—TO SUBLET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, HANDSOME APARTMENT FACING CENTRAL PARK; CHOICEST LOCATION; SIX ROOMS AND TWO BATHS. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE SCHUYLER 8112, APT. 7B.

86TH, WEST.—Unusual private apartment; exclusive surroundings; complete in every detail; four master bedrooms overlook sunny Italian gardens; 3 high; $500 per month; lease. Tel. Vanderbilt 845.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Luxurious apartment, 7 rooms, (3 baths;) new decorations; new period furniture; 9 months' year; 4 centre.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near bath; $6; phone Robinson.

104TH, 304 WEST.
Two-room apartment, bath and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with hotel service. Inquire on premises or Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

113TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Bright, attractive apartments, beautifully furnished; seven rooms, two baths; $250 monthly. L 9 Times.

118TH, 502 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room housekeeping apartment; southern exposure.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Luxor, Apt. 31, four rooms, completely furnished; long lease.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside apartment; southern exposure; six roo

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 669, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front, comfortable hall room residence; steam, electricity; $4.50 weekly.

WEST END AV., 684.—Handsomely furnished single room, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV, 301 (74th.)—Room, private bath, $16, facing park; others, $9, $8.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable rooms; exclusive house; steam heat; references.

WEST END AV., 911.—Rooms, with private bath, electric light, telephone, breakfast.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 DORCHESTER ROAD. Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electric light; private entrance; one block Brighton Beach L, Cortelyou Road station; private porch. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

PIERREPONT ST., 60. (Borough Hall station.)—Handsome room; beautiful private bath; shower; steam; electricity.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

LADY and two daughters will arrive from the South about Oct. 5 to spend the season in educational pursuits; will want two rooms and bath, or one large room and bath with board; must be comfortable and desirable in every way, yet very moderate in price; describe fully and state price. Address L 6 Times.

BY congenial business gentleman, modernly furnished, neat living room, preferably with private family living in elevator apartment; please state full particulars. Box 31, Room 209, Cable Building.

Lady having nice apartment, near Herald Square, wishes to rent large front room; electricity, modern conveniences; respectable gentleman or couple; $8 week. G 118 Times.

JAPANESE STUDENT desires a room, with or without board, in private American family, to improve his English; state full particulars. G 70 Times.

BACHELOR wants room on west side, between 70th and 90th Sts.; no other roomers. H 481 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double rooms, private bath; home table; references.

38TH, 20 EAST.—Studios, large and small rooms; meals served; quiet surroundings.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms and suites, with board; references.

54TH, 13 and 15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete hotel service; homelike; including high-class meals, $15 weekly, up.

West Side.

167TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large and small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 10 WEST.—Room with bath; table boarders; references.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Very attractive double rooms, private bath; references. Circle 3935.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman, modern conveniences; private home; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Two large rooms, with board; table d'hote; references.

77TH, 325 WEST.—Large rooms, nicely furnished; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 313 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths, with board; references.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, facing Broadway, with private family; elevator apartment; modern improvements; boarding if desired. Deutsch.

64TH, 163 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, double, single rooms; quiet; excellent table; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table quiet; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Attractively furnished, homelike rooms, large and single; running water; elevator house; business people; table guests accommodated. Kimball.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room for two, facing Broadway; attractively furnished; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 269 WEST, (at the Seymour.)—Double, single rooms; private bath; all modern conveniences; best cuisine; table boarders welcome.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests; Winter arrangements.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; also table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; board; references.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small rooms; exclusive location; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Hall room, second floor, with board; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; homelike surroundings, excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-116 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 162 WEST. — Handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; refined home; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; electricity; French cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—2 connecting rooms, private bath, 2d floor, table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, room, bath, excellent table, moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 229 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished rooms, single, double; running water in each room; private hall; electric light; private telephone service. Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; parlor dining; quiet, homelike; moderate; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Few large, small rooms or suites; excellent table; references.

87TH ST., 138 WEST. — Comfortable large room, private bath; single room; excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate couple gentlemen; excellent table.

92D, 60 WEST.—Rooms, large, small, private bath, steam heat; board; table guests.

92D, 7 WEST.—Private family; light room; home cooking; breakfast, dinner; $11.

93D, 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms for permanent guests; excellent cuisine; "L"; telephone.

93D, 235 WEST.—Double rooms, with, without private bath; constant hot water, electricity.

94TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms, 10 on one floor; Mahogany furnishings; 4 poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; prices moderate.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Exceptional suite for family; other large rooms; excellent table.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End, Riverside.)—1, 2 exceptional rooms; owner's private residence.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Very select; unusual accommodations; private home; handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath.

115TH, corner MANHATTAN AV., block west of 8th Av., near beautiful Morningside Park, (The Columbia;) pleasant single rooms and suites; steam, electricity; every comfort; good home; meals. Tel. 4021 Morn.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, double rooms, with, without baths; first class Jewish table; modern house. Brody, Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—House beautiful, palatial mansion, remodeled, elegant foyer, magnificent parlor, conservatory; elevator; roof garden; hotel service; rooms with bath; Austro-Hungarian cuisine, best market can afford.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.—To those seeking comfortable Winter quarters in high-class apartment, with best home cooking and refined atmosphere. Phone 6000 Morningside. Apt. 8N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Cor. 94th.)—Elegantly furnished rooms, table of bountiful excellence, in small family; gentlemen. Apt. 8A.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 844.—Select accommodations; steam, electricity; attractive second floor suites, two baths; also top floor double room, private bath; best home table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Long Island.

LADY owning warm house, large ground, no children, board child. Jamaica 2788.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD wanted in private family by elderly lady; upper west side Manhattan preferred. H 479 Times Annex.

BUSINESS MAN desires board refined private family; full particulars; permanent. F 156 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and Cottage. — Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to N. Y. City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.

W. T. READE Resident Prop.

Hotel Francis, 46 Prospect St., East Orange.—One or two desirable suites to offer to season's guests; excellent table; appointments first-class. Phone 3240 Orange.

"Cedar View Inn," North Caldwell, N. J.—Rest cure for refined convalescents and nervous people; home cooking; fresh eggs and milk. Apply H. A. Looney, Manager.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC VICTORIA.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 KISSEL TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 DODGE TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS BOOTH, NEVER RUN.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

A SELECT USED CAR LIST.
CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN, wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1917 TOWN CAR, LANDAULET.
STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
PEUGEOT 1916 Town Car, latest imp.
S. G. V. 1916 FLEETWOOD ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 SPEEDSTER, "22-72."
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.

ATTENTION, LAST WEEK OF SALE.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
ALL MODELS. ALSO OTHER MAKES.
PRICES REDUCED. BARGAINS, $350 UP.

ALL OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

A 1915 FIAT (FOREIGN) TOURING, beautiful 7-passenger, looks like new car, 56 H. P., electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; perfect condition guaranteed; cost $5,000. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

A MERCER LIMOUSINE.
Looks like new; car been used privately; electric self-starter and lights; mechanically perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

AUTOMOBILES for sale; various makes and finest bodies at reasonable prices. Universal, 602 West 52d St.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1917 SINGER TOURING.
BRAND NEW SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
CHUMMY ROADSTER. Big discount.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
FIAT TOWN CAR.
1916 STUTZ.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
HUDSON SEDAN, Super 6.
HUDSON CABRIOLET, Super 6.
1916 MERCER TOURING ABOUT.
1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
1916 CHALMERS, $825.
1916 BUICK Touring, Limousine.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 REO TOURING, $575
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
CARS TAKEN IN CONSIDERING.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BARGAINS in used cars from owners. Write Rand, Room 1208, Times Building.

1916 BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC RUNABOUT, 1916, Model 53, 8-cyl.; mechanically very fine; silver town cord tires, one extra; open for mechanical inspection; price is right.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine; landaulet, sedan, touring; unusual bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1917 "490," excellent shape; bargain to quick buyer. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

DODGE runabout, 1916, recently overhauled; splendid condition; no extras; any trade will what offers? 1,666 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

DORT roadster, 1916; starter, electric lights, two extra shoes; price $225. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN USED CARS.

1917 Overland Touring, Model 84-B.
1916 Overland Touring, Model 75-B.
1916 Overland Touring, "Model 86," 7-pass.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., BROOKLYN,
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

FORD, 1916; run 3,000 miles; lots of extras. 917 Trinity Av., near 161st St., Bronx. Phone 2131 Hanover.

MARMON 1917 limousine; Marmon brougham, also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

FOURSOME ROADSTER, real 1918 model; slightly used; will sell very reasonable and with guarantee. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

FRANKLIN 1917 five-passenger sedan; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1916 model; just like new in both condition and appearance; guaranteed like new; make offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 Touring. Bargain at $425.
DODGE 1916 Touring; fine condition; $450.
OVERLAND 1915 Touring; act quick; $225.
Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LEXINGTON, 1916; large six, seven passenger, wire wheels, slip covers. Klaxon horn, new tires, extra wheel and tire; 7,000 miles; cost $2,100; elegant condition; price $1,050. Circle 1730, Apartment 65.

LIMOUSINE 1914 MERCER.
"HOLBROOK BODY."
Handsomest limousine ever offered for sale; cost over $5,000; has been refinished; looks like new; price $1,500; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOCOMOBILE LIMOUSINE 1917.
38 H. P. MILEAGE ABOUT 4,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY.
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen will sacrifice at your own price; car been used private two seasons; electric self starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1914, 5-passenger, for sale; first-class condition. Inquire Kay-Bee Garage, 129 West 31st St.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 Model 41 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 four-passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER brougham, also limousine and runabout; raceabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine, uniformed chauffeur; shopping, driving, monthly; reasonable. Dejraaf, Columbus 701, Riverside 7639.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful limousine, large windows; hour, trip, monthly; very reasonable. Wesley, Circle 2094.

CHALMERS.—Lady leaving town wishes to rent beautiful Chalmers limousine, 7 passenger, 1916 model, with her competent chauffeur, for responsible party. Telephone Riverside 3617.

FIAT 7-passenger landaulet, hour, day, week, month. Jackson, telephone 7345 Columbus.

PACKARDS. — Bautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5613 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

RENAULT landaulet, day, week, month. Vanriest, 220 West 41st St. Bryant 2647.

Automobiles Wanted.

FRANKLIN, recent model, roadster or touring car; must be bargain. Interested, 215 Times Downtown.

WILL pay good price for high-class cars or bodies; cash. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway; Columbus 5322.

LATE MODEL, sedan or limousine, wanted; perfect condition. Address A. B., 75 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway, 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 206 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MERCER 1916 five-passenger brougham; like new. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE.—For sale, a 1916 model 43 four-cylinder five-passenger Oldsmobile; excellent condition; has only run 4,500 miles; will sell very cheap. Owned by George J. Lurie, 1,789 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1918 Twin Six, brand new, run 400 miles, at discount; leaving city. H. W. Kelly. Telephone Bryant 3575.

PACKARD 1914 1-38 limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW landaulet, collapsible, also "38" touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

POPE-HARTFORD Touring Car, latest model, good condition, for sale cheap. A. C. Stratford, 160 Cornelison Av., Jersey City.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 limousine; 2 disappearing seats facing forward; upholstered with imported whipcord; varnished, repainted, overhauled; sold with new car guarantee; will be sold at mid-season price. T. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—5-passenger touring, Gray & Davis starting and lighting system; used very little; will sacrifice for $600; original cost $3,600. Dr. Lunenfeld, 507 5th Av. Phone Sunday, Flatbush 3019.

USED CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES; MANY ARE RARE BARGAINS. PHONE "HESS" AT BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 4709 BARNUM.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.

Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

1917 light touring, in excellent condition throughout; 32x3½ tires; price $450. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 11 years' experience as office manager; university training in modern accounting methods; competent to handle important or complicated work. A 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts; good references; $18. V 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; careful university training and 15 years' experience as executive and general accountant. A 247 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, high school graduate, three years' commercial experience; $15. A 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; 5 years' practical experience; reference former employer. V 256 Times Downtown.

CAN operate Elliott-Fisher and Underwood machine; competent figurer; salary to start, $12. A 385 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—From South America, arriving about Oct. 1, a young woman (American) wishing position with lady of culture as companion or chaperon to young girl; highest references; no objection to traveling. Miss A. A., Hotel Martinique, New York.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman, refined, educated, desires position with lady in Jersey City, as companion, housekeeper, lady's maid combined; best references; satisfaction certain. H 477 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETRIST, experienced, also billing and filling clerk. Edna Neuman, 407 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Young woman, first-class cook; five years' references; wages $50. Valarie Rose, 214 West 20th St.

EXECUTIVE.—Young lady, Christian, who has experience in handling and keeping mail, filing, stencils, multigraph, stenographic department, banking experience. O 21 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Employers desire secure responsible position for valued American, Christian female employe as file clerk in commercial, manufacturing, insurance or real estate business; highest references; minimum salary $16. Applicant in employment, but able to grant personal interview. Address Y 214 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE.—Medical expert; $1 hour; physicians' references; ladies' residences. H 435 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Norwegian-American girl as nurse; one or two children; willing to assist chamberwork; wages $20; reference, experience; Yellow Pine, Lake Hopatcong, Sussex, 4922-J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — College woman; American; 10 years' experience in law office; knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, filing, office management; $35 weekly. A 246 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, ambitious, experienced young lady, capable composing letters, interviewing people, endeavoring to relieve employer of the many irksome duties of an office; best references; salary $22. H 447 Times.

SECRETARY.—Thoroughly competent stenographer desires position as secretary to executive of high-grade concern; qualified by ten years' active business experience; highest credentials; salary, $23 per week. E 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—By lady, position as secretary; French, Spanish, Portuguese, German; experienced stenographer in foreign correspondence and in medical work. A., 256 West 109th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED, HIGHEST CREDENTIALS, SEEKS POSITION, $18. A 321 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, 27, capable handling office details; $20-$25. A 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, 20, desires position with chance of advancement; excellent grammarian, rapid, accurate stenographer; three years' varied experience; high school education; graduate prominent business school; salary $15. Address K 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, fully competent, good grammarian, desires permanent position with reliable firm; highest credentials. A 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; a dependable assistant to a busy man; executive, executive ability; H., 471 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate, one year experience; desires position with reputable firm. A 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, educated, grammarian, excellent experience, tact, initiative, personality. Conscientious, V 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' banking experience; accustomed to executive work and important duties; highest references. R 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with technical experience desires position evenings. A 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; initiative; conscientious; $16 start. H 480 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; competent; export; automobile experience four years; salary $18. G 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—7 YEARS' TECHNICAL experience engineering, pattern law. K 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; capable of assisting in office details; accurate. D. X., 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; references; $15. V 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, Christian; three years' experience; efficient; salary $16-$17. A 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; efficient, reliable; $17-$20. A 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; high school graduate; competent; $15. V 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; four years' clerical experience; $10. M. G., 156 East 96th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, interested in her work; salary $14. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

TYPIST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Five years present concern clerical position. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST and general office work; quick and accurate; $12. R. 394 1st St., Brooklyn. Telephone South 4744.

VISITING GOVERNESS, has three afternoons a week free; first English lessons; also German very best references. E 181 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position in doctor's office or institution; knowledge of X-ray laboratory work; well recommended. G 111 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6186. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY supplies first-class service. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9468.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housecworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, (29,) exempt; lately in capacity manager of accounting department; knowledge systematizing, organization, handling of help; good correspondent; well versed on ledger card systems; practical, original; not ordinary plugger; minimum salary $2,500. T 385 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, written up, balanced, audited; estimates; reasonable rates. Laskow, 31 Park Row. Phone Cortlandt 4203.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7297.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (25,) graduate New York University, thorough accountancy training, desires position with C. P. A. V 288 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, office manager, systematizer, linguist, wide experience, desires employment. A 357 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY desires position with large firm or corporation where he can devote half time; I am giving special attention to Federal tax laws; highest references, as to integrity and ability. A 288 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY seeks part-time position; large corporation preferred. A 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; 5 years' experience; thorough double entry; quick and accurate; unquestionable references; executive ability; $22. O 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, energetic Christian, 20 years of age; good address; able to assume responsibility; $18. V 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 23, competent bookkeeper and office man; experienced, accurate, and reliable; moderate salary. A 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, 3 years' experience, some knowledge of spanish. H. Solon, 38 Ambo, St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 19; experienced; knowledge stenography; high school graduate; willing and reliable; $15. D. S., Box A1, 1,515 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 20; experienced, efficient; present employed; college man; $18. F 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 30; long experience executive capacity; capable assuming complete charge. R 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER (20) on Burroughs' machines desires position; $18. Sammarco, 1,749 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Japanese, wishes position; useful butler; could drive automobile. 3.0 East 57th. Nochika.

CARETAKERS.—Wanted, by an educated and refined couple, the care of an estate within a radius of 100 miles of New York City; Long Island preferred; highest credentials. W. D. A., P. O. Box 278, Johnstown, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 23 years of age, with five years' experience, wishes position with private family; city or country; can drive any car; especially careful with ladies and children; best of references. Call or write McCue, care Hohenstein, 1,129 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman can highly recommend chauffeur, recently in employ; city or country; honest, conscientious, and obliging; anxious to find a good place; salary not less than $25; married. Communicate with F. J. Rascovar, 26 Beaver St.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, married, wishes position; American or foreign cars, careful driver; makes all repairs; city, country. Reynolds, 190 East End Av.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (31,) ten years' experience, expert mechanic, careful driver, total abstainer; go anywhere; best references. G 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR willing, six years' experience, references, careful, wishes private. Bognar, 226 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, French, 14 years' experience, best references, first-class mechanic, wishes position. A. M., 947 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—White; mechanic; 6 years' experience; temperate habits; A1 reference. P 197 Times.

COLLEGE MAN (27) can spare several hours daily on a proposition of merit. V 208 Times Downtown.

COMPTROLLER, efficient executive, skilled in accounting and financial work, desires new connection; modern methods in corporation and factory accounting and office management; excellent personality and credentials; will start at $4,000; provided opportunity for advancement. R 10 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.

Young man, 26, married, wide experience in executive work, good systematizer, can write letters with punch in them, seeking opportunity where brains, energy, and initiative are wanted. P 161 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, competent, 3 years' experience, 23, exempt, credit and collection, inquiry, adjustments, tactful, and forceful writer. H. B., 166 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—A1 detailer, layout man; accustomed automatic machinery; absolutely competent. V 333 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, and designer special and automatic machinery; excellent references. A 377 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, 29, with wide business and designing experience, A1 references, wishes position. G 115 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 28, with initiative, tact, and 10 years' business experience, as correspondent, credit man, and manager, wants connection; future main object. A 399 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE desires location; has been especially successful in handling the financial affairs of large company, also in general management. F 180 Times.

JAPANESE, first-class cook and long experience, honest and reliable, wants position in private family or entire charge bachelor's apartment; go anywhere; best references and high recommendations from last employer. P. D., 148 East 55th St.

JAPANESE seeks position in domestic service; more for congenial family than wages. Yets, 463 East 57th St., City.

JAPANESE COOK, valet, wants position bachelor's apartment; references. Kita, 17 West 63d St.

MAN, 25, exempt, possessing sales and executive ability, desires connection with good house. N. H. 220 Times Downtown.

MAN, (23,) exempt from draft, wishes steady position. Louis Warm, 814 6th St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wishes to represent manufacturer in acquiring contracts, Government or otherwise; exceptional connections. A 391 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, 27, married, university graduate, 5 years' experience large corporation in organization work, systematizing, employment problems, desires make change. A 359 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, (23,) exempt, desires responsible office position. Brenner, 408 Lenox Av.

SALESMAN FOR CLOAKS DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH A RELIABLE CONCERN ON POPULAR LINE OF COATS FOR THE SOUTH; COMMISSION BASIS; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. ADDRESS M. SCHWARTZ, 142 WEST 24TH.

SALESMEN.—Two young men, (25,) who can produce, desire to represent reputable manufacturers or wholesalers and establish sales offices East or West. R 18 Times.

SALESMAN, 6 years' selling and general business experience, young man, 24, desires a permanent position. R 122 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, twelve years' experience, well educated, married, good habits, wishes to change position. R 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) American; five years' thorough business experience; systematic, analytical; possesses initiative, executive ability, and pleasing personality; good correspondent; secretarial position preferred; highest credentials; $20. Fein, 4 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; high school graduate; references. Goldberg, 46 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

VALET, visiting, good presser and cleaner, open for position. W 383 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years; thoroughly reliable, holding responsible position six years in credit and collection depts. of large concern, desires to make change where conscientious work, initiative, and executive ability would offer opportunity for future; extensive education; thorough business training. Address S. K., 795 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) able and intelligent, possessing executive ability, desires position with responsibility and future; office management and sales experience; good correspondent; New York University training; interview solicited. G 117 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, live, ambitious selling ability, extensive business training, desires connections affording opportunity to travel; A1 reference. A 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) high school graduate, desires to start with real estate broker, desires connection with Wall St. or mercantile firm. Bernstein, 813 East 150th St.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position in office of firm offering opportunity for advancement; honest and reliable; eager to forge ahead. G 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18; high school education; good appearance and address; two years' business experience; excellent references. A. R., Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative and executive ability, desires position; office and selling experience; not drafted. V 332 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, thoroughly reliable, real estate experience, collection, management and repair work; very best credentials. R 1 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Exempt, competent, conscientious, plenty of initiative and ambition; selling experience; willing to travel. R 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires Saturday afternoon and evening position, anything; learns rapidly; accurate typist. P 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; high school graduate; conscientious and energetic; experienced office clerk; highest reference. A 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19½, possessing initiative, good address and high school education, desires position as junior salesman. F 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where ability and hard, conscientious work means advancement; good penman. L 16 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes position at anything; willing worker. Drug store, Washington Av., 173d St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 18, American, neat appearance, desires position with good future. J. Buckbinder, 120 Avenue D.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position with reliable concern; high school education; A1 references. L 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, willing worker, desires position with good advancement. H. R., Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG, educated Russian, employed, seeks evening work of any nature. A 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, timekeeper and receiver of material for construction, desires position with future; will travel. R 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, draft free; accountant, office, stenographic experience. A. Chernoff, 845 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position, with advancement; references. Goldner, 879 Elsmere Place.

YOUNG MAN, student, desires position in law office, with privileges. L 15 Times.

Employment Agencies.

WE OFFER THE SERVICES of American lawyer and business man (26) for large firm or corporation; trained accountant and bookkeeper, English stenographer, expert, office manager and executive, export manager, financial expert; sugar maker, &c. Beers Agency, Flatiron. Gramercy 563. (Our people not subject to draft.)

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK AND TYPIST for large publishing house; must be rapid and accurate; state experience, age, nationality, and salary desired. K 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG WOMAN, 20 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING SALES LEDGER ACCOUNTS AND GENERAL OFFICE ROUTINE. A DESIRABLE POSITION FOR THE RIGHT PERSON. APPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. P., 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—ONE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ON VOUCHER SYSTEM, CAPABLE TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF PURCHASE BOOKKEEPING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. SHERR BROS., 546 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist; must be rapid, accurate, and good penman; wholesale fancy leather goods; state experience and salary. L 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, wholesale line; understanding controlling accounts preferred. The Halgren Overgaiter Co., 55 West 17th.

CASHIER, front office, for American plan hotel; long experience required; bonds necessary; $70 per month and meals. Phone Columbus 4500, between 11 and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OFFICE HELPER wanted; speedy typist, if not stenographer. Apply 131 West 104th.

COLLECTOR.—Experienced, for installment business; must know Bronx and Brooklyn; salary $2.50 per day, commission and expenses. Apply after 10 A. M., 218 West 42d St., 4th floor.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Two in family; five rooms; no washing; good room; big wages; must be good cook. Boyle, 64 East 86th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted. Maybaum, 600 West 138th St., Apt. 55.

GIRL, over 16, wanted for general office work to handle mail and run errands; good opportunity for conscientious, intelligent girl, who is energetic and willing. Apply Knox Hat Co., 601 Grand

16,000 WOMEN TO AID CITY FOOD CAMPAIGN

Pledges Will Be Sought from 1,200,000 Housewives to Increase Conservation.

MEATLESS, WHEATLESS DAYS

Also a Fireless Day Suggested as Practical Features of Economy —Call for Volunteers.

The slogan "Food will Win the War," announced on Saturday by food administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, for the campaign that is to be carried on from Oct. 12 to 27 to enlist every housewife in the counutry, is to be used by Arthur Williams, who is directing the campaign in the New York district. Mr. Williams has opened offices at 124 East Fifteenth Street. He has already under way plans for organizing the 16,000 women who are to make a house to house canvas to obtain pledges from the 1,200,000 housewives in the city.

Two meatless days, two wheatless days, and one fireless day are the practical features of economy and conservation expected to result from the activities. Each housewife will be asked also to sign conservation pledge cards agreeing to obey the rule of the food administration. To carry out the house to house canvass, however, volunteers are needed, and Mr. Williams sent out yesterday an appeal for women to volunteer for service and send their names and addresses to his office.

"This is no easy task," said Mr. Williams, "but it is one which we confidently hope will appeal to the patriotism of every young woman in the city. We want a regiment of women who are ready to enlist in this branch of the country's service. For the present it will not be necessary for the volunteers to call in person. All that is required is their names and addresses be sent to headquarters, 124 East Fifteenth Street. Those who are selected will be notified by mail where and when they will report for duty."

The Women's Committee for the New York District has been organized, with Mrs. John Francis Yawger, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, as Chairman. The Chairmen for the boroughs are: Manhattan, Mrs. Lavante Bigelow; Brooklyn, Mrs. August Dreyer; Queens, Mrs. John A. Robinson; Richmond, Mrs. William G. Wilcox; the Bronx, Mrs. Steven B. Ayres.

H. J. Hill, National Campaign Director, has sent the following message from Washington to Administration Headquarters:

"Herbert Hoover's announcement of the Food Pledge Enrollment Campaign is the first note sounded in the drive to enroll every American man and woman in a definite organization to win the war by food saving and wise use. 'Food will win the war,' is the battle cry. Nearly 2,000,000 women have already taken the pledge to furnish the food our allies and overseas armies will require, and already they are visibly increasing the available supplies. The small amounts which each individual is asked to save through substitution and avoidance of waste when multiplied by millions becomes an effective total. The whole problem will be solved if the American people will eat less of the foods which, because of their concentrated nutritive value, must be sent abroad, and more of other foods of which there is abundance. The foods that must be saved are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar. Those that should be used generously are fish, poultry, vegetables and all cereals except wheat."

MRS. DEWEY QUITS NAVY LEAGUE BRANCH

Resigns Post In Comforts Committee But Remains Head of Woman's Naval Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Mrs. George Dewey, widow of the Admiral, today resigned from the honorary chairmanship of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States. Her letter of resignation, which was addressed to Mrs. James Carroll Fraser, Chairman of the Comforts Committee, was made public today as follows:

Dear Madam—My earnest and sole desire in this war is to do everything in my power for the blue jackets, whose welfare was the first concern of my husband.

I am convinced that the services I can render are along other lines. I write, therefore, to say that I cannot longer serve as Honorary Chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League of the United States. With high consideration, dear Madam, I am, very truly,

MILDRED McLEAN DEWEY,
(Mrs. George Dewey.)

Secretary Daniels recently refused to have any dealings with the Navy League or any of its branches. It was said tonight that Mrs. Dewey would be much occupied as President of the Woman's Naval Service and her resignation as Honorary Chairman of the Comforts Committee was a result.

FALL FROM HORSE KILLS I. N. SELIGMAN

Continued from Page 1.

portant banking houses. Among its notable transactions was the acquisition of the control of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, which it sold to Jay Gould; the reorganization of the American Wire and Steel Company, later a part of the United States Steel Corporation, the reorganization of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, and other large corporations.

Joseph Seligman came to America from Germany in 1845. After accumulating a small fortune he sent to Europe for his brothers, and Jesse and Henry Seligman came over and settled in Watertown, N. Y., Joseph remaining in business in Alabama. Several years later Joseph Seligman opened an importing house in New York, taking in his brothers. When the civil war began Joseph Seligman saw large opportunities in banking, and with his brothers founded J. & W. Seligman & Co. in 1862. The firm was successful from the start. Branches were established in London, Paris, Frankfort, and in San Francisco and New Orleans. Joseph Seligman was the founder of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and with Dr. Felix Adler founded the Society for Ethical Culture. Isaac N. Seligman was his third son.

Isaac N. Seligman, although for years a Republican, was an admirer of President Wilson, and took a deep interest in the reforms of Mr. Wilson's Administration. When he returned from an extensive tour of Europe in 1913 Mr. Seligman in an interview, in which he expressed great confidence in President Wilson, made the following statement which has great interest in the light of subsequent events:

"While in Paris a prominent banker told me that a wealthy investor in Paris had hoarded $2,000,000 in gold and gold certificates which he held in expectation of a European complication. This goes to show the difficulty of getting any gold from the Bank of France, which is anxious to preserve and strengthen its gold reserves."

Mr. Seligman was one of the most active workers for the reorganization of the State Tax Department to promote efficiency. In 1915 he appeared before the Legislature as Chairman on State and Municipal Taxation of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He also favored strongly a State income tax to relieve the taxation of real estate in New York City. In this proposal, as in many others, he shared the opinions of his brother, Professor E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University.

Mr. Seligman was known as a collector of manuscripts. He owned the most complete collection of Washington Irving manuscripts, which was exhibited at the New York Public Library. He got a part of this collection at the sale of the Hoe library, and he bought Bishop Hurst's collection and some from the Chamberlain library.

Places of Honor and Trust.

Among the honorary positions held by Mr. Seligman were those of trustee of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee, Director of the Sound Money League, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Treasurer of the Citizens Union.

He was a Trustee of the United States Savings Bank, a Trustee in the United States of the Munich Reinsurance Company, and of the Rossia Insurance Company of Petrograd, a Director of the Lincoln Trust Company, and Treasurer of The American Hebrew. He was a member of the National Conference on Charities and Correction, Treasurer of the City and Suburban Homes Company, Trustee of Columbia University, member of the Columbia Alumni Association, member of the Civil Service Association, Director of the New York Forest Preserve Association, Trustee of St. John's Guild, memoer of the Commttee of Seven for Suppression of Raines Law Hotels, Trustee of the McKinley Memorial Association, Vice President United Hebrew Charities, Vice President People's Institute, and a member of the Cooperative Committee on Playgrounds. Mr. Seligman was a Trustee of the Civic Forum, of the Legal Aid Society of the National Civic Federation, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Child Labor Association.

He was a member of the Lotos Club, the University Club, the New York Athletic Club, the City Club, the National Arts Club, the Columbia Club, the Recess Club, the Midday Club, the Lawyers' Club, St. Andrew's Club, the University Athletic Club, the Lakewood Country Club, Garden City Golf Club, Seabright Club, and the Republican Club.

Always a worker for the betterment of his fellowmen, Mr. Seligman was one of those leaders of the Jews who believed that nothing should be done to differentiate between them and other Americans. When, at the beginning of America's part in the war it was proposed that a regiment of Jews be formed, Mr. Seligman spoke out against it, voicing his belief that a Jew should be a Jew in religion, and in all things else an American with other Americans. In a letter to THE TIMES condemning the proposal to raise a Jewish regiment, he wrote:

"I, however, conceive it to be an error to single out any particular race in our country as requiring any impulse for patriotism.

"The Jews as a race have always, both here and abroad, displayed good citizenship and true devotion to the best interests of their country, and require no outside influence to arouse their patriotism. No greater mistake can be made, in my opinion, by any friend of the Jews than by organizing any purely Jewish leagues or associations of patriotism which may give the public a distorted impression and which can only disadvantageously reflect on the Jewish race. This whole movement is unnecessary and should be discountenanced. I, for one, am unalterably opposed to any such procedure."

Five years ago, in June, 1912, Mr. Seligman's youngest brother, Alfred L. Seligman, a member of the banking firm, died from a fractured skull received when he was thrown out of his automobile. The accident occurred at Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue. Two machines, one carrying Mr. Seligman, collided, and the banker was thrown to the street, his head striking the curb.

Death a Severe Shock.

"I am greatly shocked and distressed to hear of the death of Mr. Seligman," said Mayor Mitchel last night. "I have had the highest regard for him as a man, and as a public-spirited and patriotic citizen. I feel his death as a personal loss, as well as a loss to the community."

Louis Marshall, long a friend of Mr. Seligman, last night paid this tribute to his memory:

"Mr. Seligman will long be mourned in this community. He was universally regarded as a fine exemplar of civic virtue. His interest in all movements for the advancement of the public welfare and stimulation of every philanthropic endeavor was unselfish and unflagging. He was generous, considerate, and endowed with all the graces of a true gentleman. He loved his country, his city, and his feow-men, shrank grom no sacrifice in their behalf, and enjoyed their unbounded respect and confidence. The memory of this righteous man will be as a blessing."

Eugenius H. Outerbridge, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I am shocked indeed to learn of Mr. Seligman's death. Interested as he was in all good works, his death will bring a great loss to the community. His life was devoted to charitable and philanthropic work and civic usefulness. He was interested in the good of his fellow men, and used to be known as the 'universal treasurer' of charitable organizations. As he was widely known as a great and good man, so will he be widely lamented."

Felix M. Warburg, when told of the death of Mr. Seligman, said he felt his loss too deeply to say much, and added: "A kinder man never drew breath."

Lieut. Seligman Starts for Home.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 30.—Following receipt of a telegram this afternoon saying that his father, Isaac Newton Seligman, had been thrown from a horse and killed this afternoon, Lieutenant Joseph L. Seligman took the first train for New York. Lieutenant Seligman, a reserve officer and graduate of Platisburg, is an aid to Brig. Gen. Philips in command of the camp.

STATE PLANS TO ACT ON ADVANCE IN MILK

Attorney General Lewis Points to Laws That Make an Inquiry Possible.

HOOVER GATHERS COST DATA

Federal Government Also Has Jurisdiction—District Attorney May Prosecute.

In view of the rise in the price of milk to 14 cents a quart, which becomes effective today, Attorney General Merton E. Lewis gave out a statement last night in which he said:

"I have had under consideration for several days the increase in milk prices and have been studying the situation with a view to determining the most practicable method of inquiring into the reasonableness of the increase.

"Both Federal and State authorities have jurisdiction to investigate the matter, and it is understood that Herbert C. Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, has been collecting information in regard to the costs of production and distribution of milk. His investigations may help to establish what would be a fair price to the consumer.

"There are two possible courses of action open to the State authorities. The Attorney General could begin an investigation under the Donnelly act, charging that milk producers and distributors have formed a conspiracy in restraint of trade to fix prices. Experience has shown, however, that antitrust prosecutions are not often effective to reduce prices or even disclose what is a reasonable price.

"Under the State food law, enacted recently by the Legislature, it is illegal to combine for the purpose of exacting excessive profits on necessaries, including milk. This law provides the machinery by which the State Food Commission may ascertain what is a fair profit and may procure an injunction in the courts against the charging of exorbitant prices.

"Owing to the fact that the State Food Commission provided for by the act is not yet in existence, there is no way at present of enforcing its provisions. It is not yet possible to make any use whatever of the machinery for investigation and court action provided by the act.

"In case the Food Commission shall be promptly organized the Attorney General will probably tender to the commission his services for an immediate Statewide public investigation of milk prices. Should there be a prolonged delay in the organiaztion of the commission it will become necessary to adopt other remedies."

District Attorney Swann said last night that he recognized the seriousness of the situation and that the public could not give the subject its serious consideration too soon. "The matter is receiving the careful consideration of the District Attorney," he added.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of package left on Staten Island ferryboat, 8:30 trip, Wednesday morning, Sept. 26. Information concerning it may be sent to address on package or telephone, daytime, 1000 Bryant. Extension 108. Evening 1951 Tompkinsville.

LOST.—Octagon shape platinum pin, set with pearls and diamonds, between Riverside Drive, 103d, and Central Park West, 62d. Reward if returned to Apt. 93, 329 Central Park West.

LOST.—Silver fox neckpiece, at Broadway Theatre Tuesday afternoon, or in taxi going from 46th St. to Broadway Theatre; suitable reward. 2 East 45th St., Hotel Lorraine.

LOST.—Lady's open-face gold Waltham watch, initials "A. E. H.," Park Av., between 60th and 83d Sts., Thursday night. reward. A. E. Heiderick, 917 3d Av.

LOST.—Morris County Savings Bank passbook No. 33814; payment has been stopped; finder kindly return to bank at Morristown, N. J.

LOST—A pearl and diamond bracelet, between 81st and Park and 5th Av. and 48th. Liberal reward. Telephone Lenox 5297.

LOST—Beaver neckpiece, either Broadway car or on 58th St. Reward. C. S. Reno, 270 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Pearl and sapphire bar pin, between Liberty Theatre and 42d St. and 7th Av.; reward. F 174 Times.

LOST—At Churchill's, Sunday night, lady's black suede purse. Reward. Jack A. Dryfoos, 315 4th Av.

REWARD $400, no questions asked, return gold and platinum mesh bag, set with sapphires and diamonds, lost Sept. 15 on road between East Islip and East Hampton, L. I., probably in the vicinity of Yaphank. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St., N. Y. City.

$300 REWARD.—Lost, small green handbag containing valuable jewelry, Back Bay Station, Boston, Friday, Sept. 28, marked K. L. L.; no questions asked. W. L., Colony Club, 564 Park Av., New York.

$100 REWARD for the return of diamond jointed box bracelet, lost Sept. 28 on Broadway, near 98th St. Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Clinker collie pup, sable color, with white collar, three white legs, answering to name "Patsy." Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to owner, Leo L. Doblin, 161 Boulevard, Pelham, N. Y. Telephone 1196 Pelham.

New Fall Styles
Now Shown at Arnheim's

Our new materials are mighty pleasing to see. There is a wealth of patterns and color effects in all weaves.

Then, too, styles recommended are slightly different from last Fall—very different from ready-to-wear garments. They are well worth seeing. Samples on request.

Suits and Overcoats
To Measure Only
$25 to $50

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *Never say "it can't be had" until you have sought or "it can't be done" 'til you've tried.* Arnheim Autumn

1,176
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Winter Overcoats
$23
Bought for the Winter Season of 1916-1917

We bought a great many winter overcoats last season because we knew that wool was going up. Today we place on sale 1176 of the coats that we carried over.

A letter to 2500 Wallach customers would clear the lot. But we want these winter coats to make new customers for Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes—new customers for Wallach Bros. stores.

Most of these overcoats could not be duplicated under $35 today.

Quite a few of them are worth $40, while some are worth $45 and $50.

Single breasted, double breasted, pinch back, belted or plain.

There's a little lot (26 overcoats to be exact) with leather piping at collar, pockets and belt, made with silk lined shoulders.

There are browns, blues, grays and oxfords; also smart rough mixtures cut big and swagger.

Some are full silk lined, others part silk lined, and some with silk shoulders and worsted linings.

Not all sizes in all styles, of course, but plenty of choice in each size.

This is a very real chance. We only wish there were five times 1176, for every coat will mean a real friend of this house.

Please come as soon as you can. There are more today than there will be tomorrow. They'll go fast at $23.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers.
Broadway, cor. 29th.
246-248 West 125th. } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d. } Evenings.

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Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment" and our October Investment List
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DASHWOOD

The NEW LAPEL FRONT
E&W Collars 2 for 35¢
EARL & WILSON
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

BIGGS FURNITURE OF DISTINCTION
Factory Prices—Shipments Direct
NEW YORK SHOW ROOMS 41 West 46th St.
Colonial designs, made of solid mahogany or walnut. More than 500 true copies of original old pieces, with that delightful atmosphere of the 17th and 18th centuries.
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Largest exclusive reproducing factory in the world. You will be surprised at the money we can save you. Call to see samples and prices.
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BIGGS, 41 W. 46th St., New York
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The Greatest Typewriter Bargain

Save $51

Half-Price for New Olivers

The identical Oliver Typewriter—Model 9—the latest and best—formerly priced at $100—now costs you but $49—on monthly payments—or $44.10 for cash.

This great reduction in price is the result of the Oliver Typewriter Company's "direct-to-you" selling plan.

A $2,000,000 guarantee that it is the same machine which formerly sold for $100. Not a second-hand or rebuilt Oliver, nor *earlier* model.

Any stenographer can use the Oliver. It has the universal keyboard. She can do better work and more of it. It is exactly the same machine used by the U. S. Steel Corporation, National Biscuit Co., International Harvester Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Pennsylvania R. R. and other large businesses. Over 600,000 sold.

Every Oliver carries the regular Oliver guaranteed service. These machines are famed for durability and simplicity. Get full exchange value for a used machine.

The Oliver Typewriter Co.,
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MR. PRICE
He will take your order or send an Oliver for inspection and demonstration. Ask for the sensational book which discloses how amazing wastes in selling were discovered and eliminated.

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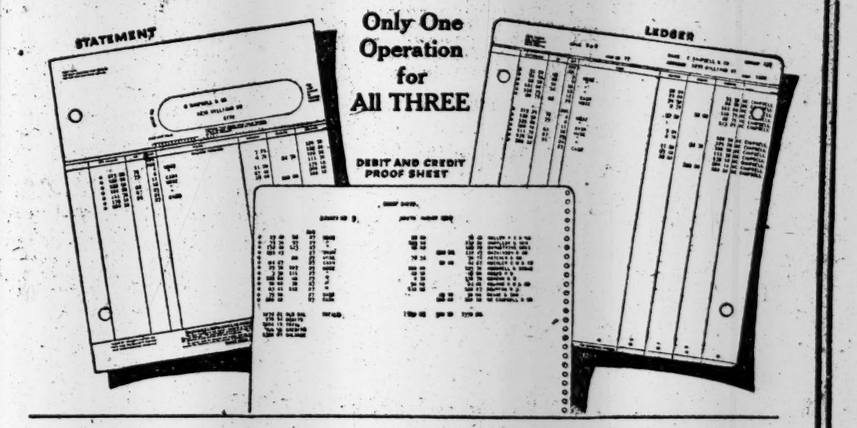

Only One Operation for All THREE

Prompt Balances—Statements Out On Time

BOOKKEEPING by the old style pen-and-ink method means duplicate effort on the part of the bookkeeper. Modern efficiency cuts out useless operations in all branches of industry, speeds up work, cuts down cost and increases the returns.

With hand bookkeeping several distinct operations are necessary entering charges, posting ledger, distributing sales, making out statements and securing Trial Balances.

With Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine, *all* necessary records are made at *one* operation. This involves less labor, less time, practically eliminates the possibility of error in posting and assures the correctness of each day's work.

The Proof Sheet (made at the same time as posting the ledger and making the statement) makes it possible to keep each day's work complete and up-to-date. There is no end-of-the month rush, worry or congestion. There is nothing-to-do-at-the-end-of-the-month-but-mail-the-statement.

J. W. Carter & Company of Nashville, Tenn. are manufacturers of men's medium welt shoes. Finding their bookkeeping department taxed beyond its limit, they sought relief. Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines were installed after a thorough investigation and this is what they say of results:—

"At the time we put in Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine we were having a great deal of trouble in keeping up the work of the office as well as getting our balance at the end of the month. But since putting in this machine we have increased our business fifty per cent., and are able to take care of the business with greater ease. Our books are now kept by two young men who practically were without experience when we gave them charge of the books.

"We never fail to get our balance on the second day of the month. If we could not secure another one of these machines we would not take five thousand dollars for the one we have."

The Proof Sheet is proof of the accuracy of Elliott-Fisher Machine Bookkeeping. It affords the executive as well as the bookkeeper evidence of where every account stands. It means prompt trial balances, statements out on time the first of the month—and, naturally, quicker collections.

Investigate Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine. It will pay. We will gladly answer any questions. Write us or, better still, phone our nearest office (one in all principal cities). Address, Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface